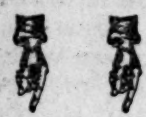


VOL. XXVI

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



Until June the 1st, we will slaughter goods. We must make room for the carpenters.

**Silks.**

One lot Black Satin Duchesse and Black Figured Indias, were \$1.

Mark-Down Price 69c.

One lot light medium and dark ground figured Chinas and fine striped Taffetas, worth \$1.

Mark-Down Price 69c.

One lot colored striped Pongee Silks, always sold at 50c.

Mark-Down Price 23c.

Entire lot Cheney's fine figured Indias, in light, medium and dark grounds, \$1.25 value.

Mark-Down Price 75c.

Again we offer the two lots of fine Silk Drapery Netts, former prices \$1.50 to \$4.

Mark-Down Price 49c and 69c.

**Silk Gingham.**

Big lot fine Swivel Silks, or Silk Gingham, solid shades.

Mark-Down Price 29c.

**Ginghams.**

One lot fine French Zephyr Ginghams, worth 25c and 35c a yard.

Marked Down to 15c.

250 pieces of the finest American Gingham, sold all over the world at 12½c, our price

Now 8 1-2c Yard.

One lot of the very finest Scotch and French Zephyr Ginghams, were 35c and 40c.

Marked Down to 21c.

**Figured Dimities.**

200 pieces tinted ground figured Dimities, new and choice designs, worth 25c.

Yours Now at 12 1-2c.

**Figured Batiste.**

300 or more pieces fine Figured Batiste, in tinted grounds, worth everywhere 12½c.

Yours Now at 7 1-2c.

**Dress Goods.**

75 fine French and German Novelty pattern Suits, were \$25, \$30, \$35 and \$40, now

Yours at \$10 a Suit.

67 fine Imported Novelty pattern Suits, were \$15 and \$20 a suit,

Yours Now at \$7.50 a Suit.

Choice of all our fine Novelty Dress Goods that were 75c and \$1.

Now at 50c a yard.

**Black Dress Goods.**

One lot of all-wool Black Storm Serge, worth 75c.

Now Go at 39c.

Pieces English Serge, one of the prettiest fabrics for a serviceable black dress, was \$1.

Now Go at 69c.

Priestley's all-wool Black Invisible Check Sun's Vellings, worth \$1.

Now Yours at 49c.

**Gloves.**

One lot Ladies' 8-button Mosquetaire Un-pressed Kids, worth at all times \$1.25; they are slightly soiled.

Now Yours at 39c a pair.

100 dozen Ladies' Black Silk Mitts, worth 10c and 75c a pair,

Now 10c, 15c and 25c a pair.



The changes made in our store during June will enable us to handle the trade more satisfactorily.

**WE WANT MORE ROOM!****J. M. HIGH & CO.**

We have already the **LARGEST STORE** in the South—Three Floors and a Basement—yet find the space inadequate to display the Gigantic Stock which we are carrying, and have decided to build a gallery between the first story which will practically give us another floor. On June 1st, the carpenters will commence. In order to get the goods out of their way, we inaugurate

**A Grand Mark-Down Sale!**

WHICH MEANS ALMOST A SLAUGHTER.

**Hosiery.**

500 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Imported Hose, worth 35c to 50c.

You Get Them Now at 17c or 6 pair for \$1.

150 dozen Gents' Half Hose, in fast black, tans and russets, always sold at 20c.

You Get Them at 12 1-2c.

100 dozen Children's Fast Black seamless Hose, worth 25c.

You Get Them at 12 1-2c.

119 dozen Ladies' Brilliant Lisle Hose, black boots with colored tops, we asked 50c last week.

You Get Them at 29c.

**Handkerchiefs.**

167 dozen Ladies' and Gents' fine Handkerchiefs, plain white, hemstitched and colored borders, were 15c and 20c.

Yours Now at 9c.

**Gents' Underwear.**

Gents' Imported French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, regular \$1 quality.

Yours Monday at 29c a Garment.

**Laces.**

250 pieces Point Venice, Gulpure de Gene and Point de Ireland Laces, in the new butter color, worth as high as 35c and 40c.

Yours Tomorrow at 9c a Yard.

**Gents' Shirts.**

150 dozen Gents' fine laundered French Penang, colored bosom Shirts; the newest and latest; we should get \$1.25, but

Yours at 69c each.

**Embroideries.**

5,000 yards Hamburg, Cambric and Swiss Embroideries, worth from 15c to 35c; make a grand lot for tomorrow.

At 9c a yard.

**Ladies' Vests.**

100 dozen Ladies' Swiss-ribbed Undervests, usually sold at 25c.

Our Price Tomorrow at 9c.

Ladies' pure Spun Silk Undervests, \$1 quality.

Marked Down Price 59c.

**Parasols.**

Big lot Ladies' fine Parasols, comprising all the very newest and choicest styles; all fresh and worth a profit; yet we slaughter them

At Half Price.

**Umbrellas.**

500 Ladies' and Gents' fine 26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, worth \$2.

Room Making Price \$1.25

**Table Linen.**

14 pieces 70-inch Bleached Satin Table Damask, extra heavy and strictly \$1 quality.

Yours at 63c a yard.

**Towels.**

111 dozen large size hemstitched Huck Towels, white and colored borders, well worth the former price, 25c, but now

To Go at 17c each.

**Marseilles****Counterpanes.**

89 in the lot, of fine, genuine Marseilles Counterpanes, soiled by window display; they were \$4 and \$5; now go at

One-half Price.

**Millinery.**

All of our fine pattern Hats and Bonnets to go at

About Half Price.

300 fine Trimmed Hats at

\$2.50, Worth \$5.

Another lot of Hyde Park Sailors, in browns and blues, worth \$1, to go

At 39c each.

**Notions.**

11 gross Wrisley's celebrated Cucumber Complexion Soap, strictly a 25c soap.

Offering at 7c a Cake.

**Dotted Swiss.**

19 pieces fine White Dotted Swiss, cheap at 25c.

Now 12 1-2c the yard.

**Corsets.**

We sell the "Only" \$1 Satine and Ventilating Corset

At 50c each.

**Muslin Underwear.**

190 Ladies' fine Muslin and Cambric Gowns, worth \$2 to \$2.50.

Yours at \$1.19 each.

**Shoes.**

We mention here only three numbers, yet they indicate just how the entire stock is being sold.

Ladies' Carmenita, Prince Alberts, leather lined, a truly \$2.75 value,

At \$1.75 a pair.

Ladies' Dongola Kid Button Boots, worth \$2.50.

At \$1.50 a pair.

Men's Hand-sewed Calf, balm and congress, \$4 value,

At \$2 a pair.

**Boys' Clothing.**

198 Boys' fine all-wool suits, sizes 6 to 14 years, former prices \$5 to \$6.50.

Now \$3.10 a suit.

50 Boys' Suits that were \$7.50.

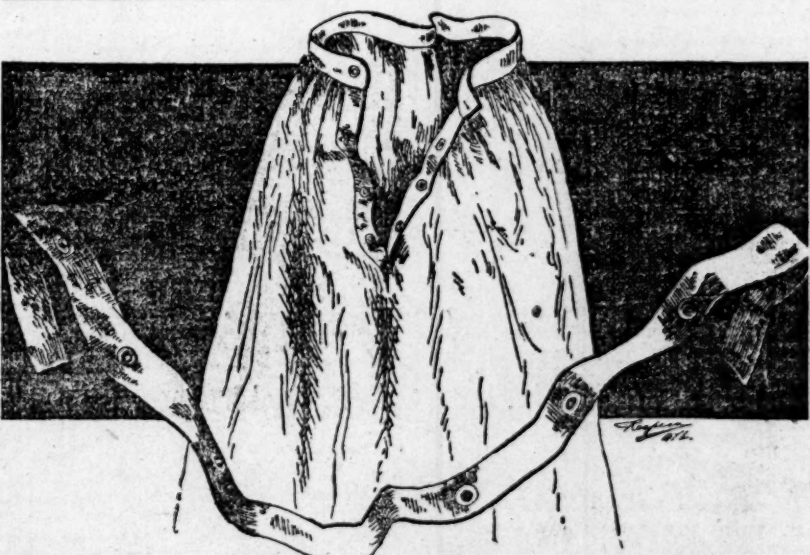
Now Go at \$5.75 a suit.

47 Boys' all-wool Suits, worth \$3.

Sold Now at \$1.50.

45 Boys' and Junior Kilt and Blouse suits, were \$3.50.

Now Go at \$1.50.

**CLOUD'S PATENT PLACKET FASTENER**

Fills a long-felt want.  
A simple device,  
Yet one that every lady will hail  
with delight. **PRICE 25c.**

**Carpets and****Draperies.**

Full five-frame Body Brussels, that was \$1.35 a yard,

Reduced to \$1 a yard, made and laid.

New patterns and coloring in Brussels Carpets, reduced from \$1.15 a yard to

85c a yard, made and laid.

Tapestry Brussels, same that others ask 75c for, our price

60c a yard, made and laid.

Best all-wool Ingrain Carpets.

Only 65c a yard, Made and Laid.

See our half-wool Ingrain Carpets that we are selling at

45c a yard This Week.

Cotton Warp Japanese Mattings that were 60c a yard; this week

Only 35c a yard.

75 rolls Mattings, regular price \$5.50 a roll.

Only \$4.75 a Roll.

150 pairs fine Lace Curtains that were \$3.50 a pair; this week

Only \$2 a pair.

2,000 Window Shades, full seven feet long.

Reduced from 75c to 50c each.

**Awnings.**

Headquarters for all styles of Awnings! Special sale of Japanese Porch Awnings; all the fad.

**Crockery and Jap Department.**

Japanese Teapots, 10c.

Fine China Plates, \$1 dozen.

Decorated China Cups and Saucers, 10c each.

Decorated China Tea Sets, 58 pieces, only \$7.48, worth \$12.

116-piece Decorated China Dinner Set, only \$7.89.

Decorated China Chamber Sets, \$2.98.

Glass Butter Dishes, 13c.

Glass Cake Stands, 13c.

Glass Tumblers at 18c set—half dozen.

Goblets at 25c set—half dozen.

Engraved Water Bottles, 35c.

Cut Glass in quite a variety at our usual low prices!

All these things and thousands of others equally as low can be found in our basement.

**Tea Gowns.**

Ladies' fine Henrietta Tea Gowns, worth \$20

To Go at \$10.

Ladies' White Lawn Tea Gowns, worth \$4.00.

To Go at \$2.

**Capes.**

We offer choice of all our \$10, \$15 and \$20 Cloth Capes

At Only 95c each.



We add another floor on June 1st, and put in the finest system of Cash Delivery in the south.

**Boys' Straw Hats.**

We make a grand lot of Hats, comprising our 75c and \$1 value, on second floor, tomorrow

At 50c each.

**Ladies' Wrappers.**

One lot Ladies' Gingham House Wrappers, worth \$1.

At \$1.19 each

One lot Ladies' Percale House Wrappers, worth \$1.50.

At 85c each.

**Ladies' Suits.**

AT \$2.—Ladies' Eton Duck Suits, worth \$5.

AT \$3.—Ladies' tailor-made Duck Suits, worth \$6.50.

AT \$4.—Ladies' Luxedo Linen Duck Suits, worth \$8.

37 Ladies' all-wool fine Serge, half silk-lined Suits, in black and navy, worth \$17.50.

Yours Tomorrow at \$8.50.

Small lot Ladies' Flannel and Serge Woolen Suits, worth \$7.50.

Now \$2.50 a Suit.

**Ladies' Waists.**

Tomorrow we offer 135 dozen Ladies' Percale, Chambray and Lawn Waists, not one in the lot worth less than \$1.25.

Choice 50c each

**Children's Dresses.**

One lot Children's Gingham Dresses, nicely made, and worth \$3.

Our Price Now \$1.

**Basement.****Nothing But Bargains Down There.**

One lot short lengths Lawns, Percales and Cheviots, worth from 7½c to 12½c.

Price 2 1-2c a yard.

One lot Vellings, worth from 25c to 40c.

Price 5c a yard.

One lot Ladies' Untrimmed Hats, worth from 50c to \$1; tomorrow

Price 10c each.

5,000 yards French Figured Batiste, regularly sold for 12½c and 15c.

Price 7 1-2c a yard.

10,000 yards 10c Ginghams, all new patterns,

Price 5c Tomorrow.

3,000 yards genuine French Satines.

Price 10c a yard.

3,000 yards Reversible Chambrays, worth 15c, down there

Price 5 1-2c a yard.

100 dozen Ladies' Swiss-ribbed Vests, worth 15c, down there

Price 5c each.

Big lot Turkey Red Figured Calicoes.

Only 5c a yard.

8,000 yards French pattern Ginghams, always sold at 12½c and 15c.

Tomorrow 8 1-2c a yard.

3,000 yards Figured Lawns, worth 10c.

Special at 4 1-2c a yard.

5,000 yards fine Outing Cloths, regular 12½c grade;

Down There, 5c a yard.

2,500 yards Standard Dress Prints, worth 7 cents.

At Only 4c a yard.

Two cases of a standard brand 4-4 Bleaching at

5c a yard.



The carpenters will crowd in on us June 1st. We must unload so as to make room for them.

**J. M. HIGH & CO.**

The Regulators and  
Controllers of Low Prices!















## EUROPE'S ARMIES.

The People Are Oppressed by the Cost of Supporting Them.

THIS IS AN ERA OF PEACE, TOO

de Blowitz Argues for Disarmament—War Paralyzes Progress of the World. Dangers of a Sudden Outbreak.

By M. de Blowitz, European Correspondent of "The London Times."

On the 19th of last January I drew for the first time the attention of Europe to the pressing need of military retrenchments in time of peace, unless it wished to experience the sad necessity of seeing war break out suddenly and against its will. Ever since then scarcely a day has gone by without some voice being heard here or there in Europe in support of my view, in comment upon it, or in argument against it. But it has been annoying that, in all this expression of opinion, no one hitherto seems to have exactly understood the real drift of my remarks, nor the end which I had set before me. Today, since the opportunity is offered me of explaining myself in a magazine still young and open to ideas in that youthful America where matters are considered with so peculiarly a practical sense, and where clear ideas and plain statements are always sure of soliciting numerous supporters, I dare to try to say definitely and concisely what was my guiding thought when I raised the question wrongly called the question of European disarmament.

I may say immediately, that I appeal here to all who are sincere in their love of humanity, to all who believe that war, whatever its motive, retards the march of the race, paralyzing for long periods, and without compensating advantages, the activity of human intelligence, together with all that makes up the glory of peaceful, highly-developed societies, and eclipsing the great ideals of brotherly love and kindness which are the heaven of civilization. To all such I appeal, entreating them to bind their energies to the solution of the greatest and the noblest problem of the present moment; to help, in a word, in rendering possible what is universal peace, for that is a chimera, at least the prolongation of such a period of peace as will prevent from being driven into hostilities every one of those nations now attended by the spectre of war.

From my very first article, that of January 19th, my remarks have had reference neither to disarmament nor to tribunals of arbitration, nor, indeed, to any of those ideal absolute or radical measures which arouse general distrust, and which to many minds seem like a pretentious joke or an obvious snare rather than suggestions profitable in the interests of peace. What, I said, is the question of nations which for twenty-five years have transformed the pure gold of their treasures into the armor in which they are now herce to the teeth? This would truly, like the Saxon king, to seek to stem the rising of the sea, or to turn back rivers in their course. Let it be admitted once and for all that it is hopeless to think of setting bounds to the pride of the nations, hope to dream of banishing with a single conjuring word from the hearts of European peoples their covetous desires, their secret ambitions, their hates and their unslaked thirst for revenge. No attempt need be made to inoculate to this extent the minds of Europe with the spirit of the gospel, to make reign in all hearts the power of the word of Him who taught forgetfulness of injuries and the love of one's neighbor as one's self.

But short of this Utopian dream, what we should seek to bring about, what must be striven after at any and every cost, is to secure to the people of Europe a control over their own destinies; to make it to them to hold in their own hands the leashes of the dogs of war; in a word, to render them free to maintain peace so long as peace seems good to them, and not allow them to be exposed to be driven into battle except when they wish it. This, strive after. Yet this minimum would be in itself an enormous result; for at the present moment the most dreadful menace to Europe is the possibility of its being pushed fatefully into war, while all the time ardently desiring peace. Armed today by means of offense and defense, indeed, states, the armaments are out of all proportion to the resources at the disposal of those states.

For instance, take France. Its official budget represents a sum of not more than \$80,000,000 of francs, but if to this be added the credits required for the necessary alterations in equipments, for partial mobilizations and for unexpected military expeditions and for quite a series still of unforeseen expenses which have to do with the army, the military budget alone, and that, too, in a period of peace, will be found to have swollen to more than a milliard of francs. This is but one chapter of the general budget. Yet it imposes upon every Frenchman, man, woman or child, an annual burden of thirty francs, and upon every taxpayer an annual burden of 200 francs.

When it be remembered that no Frenchman escapes this burden, that it weighs upon every member of the community, that Europe, that every human item, rich or poor, of the European family is thus effort to maintain the state of armed neutrality, out of which at any moment may burst the spark of a war of which no prophet can foretell the extent nor the consequences, a war which may retard civilization on its high course, sterilize the seeds of unknown calamity—when all this, I say, is remembered, the danger of the present moment cannot be too much exaggerated; and it is too much to ask that men should strive at least at that end which I have called the minimum of demand.

Europe is armed today to such a point that it cannot much longer support what is curiously enough known as the "state of peace." But this "state of peace" is in which the preoccupation of military matters absorbs the purest revenues of the country, uses up the vital forces of a nation without any corresponding production, and impoverishes the peoples, not merely because of the amount of the resources required to maintain permanent armies, but because of the number of arms and hands thus rendered unproductive.

Formerly Europe acted on the principle of years of prolonged active service and of reduced annual contingents. In these circumstances the soldier remained under arms five or six years. Oranges were infrequent. It was possible when one was called upon to serve, to obtain a substitute among men who made of the military life a profession, who lived and died as soldiers, who were veterans accustomed to long marches and to all hardships, who were excellent instructors for the raw recruit, and who formed in each army division a picked, impregnable, phalanx of battle. But this is not so gigantic as today; they were easier to handle, were equipped with less deadly weapons, took their place in clearing the fields of battle, and once engaged, fought steadily, with far less murderous results than nowadays. Having coped with each other face to face, they retired after the victory, with mutual admiration for each other's valor, while they concluded an honorable, well-considered and lasting peace. And the peace was lasting for a curious reason, namely, just because the rival armies were not too heavy a load for the nations to carry. The nations were not crushed under their weight as they are today. And this brings us to the point from which we get a glimpse, old and sad as the admission is, of the limited ideal which we are bound to pursue today, namely, to reduce the military burdens in times of peace so that these burdens may become tolerable over long periods, and not form in themselves a determining condition of war.

After the dreadful Franco-German war of 1870-71 the principle of prolonged military service and of diminished annual contingents was given up. The monstrous principle of universal service was adopted instead. By this principle the whole nation is under arms. A country is no longer a country, a people is no longer a people, a nation now is nothing but an army, and a country is only a barracks. Everybody wears the uniform. Everybody is a soldier. If war breaks out today, all professions become deserted, all functions abandoned; the life of the nation stops so that national activity may be said to begin again only with the blood that is shed. Moreover, before two hostile armies, that

is, two nations which are enemies, join in combat, each of the two armies, that is, each of the two infinite hordes which traverse their several countries, meet even on the field of battle, will leave behind it a country of famine, its vast silent, and its trade paralyzed. Again, enormous stocks of food supplies must be accumulated on the frontier, and before reaching these inexhaustible magazines the armies must be fed while crossing the frontier, and that requires money. So that before even the first gun is fired, each army will have expended enormous sums and left in its train towns and villages stripped of men and beasts, the cities in flames, the country without a single tiller of the field.

Before such a perspective as this, the philosopher and the Christian must draw back in horror.

But it is not to be forgotten that when that principle of universal military service was adopted in Europe it was thought indispensable to reduce the time of effective service. It was understood that when military service was universal it would be out of the question to keep soldiers under the flag seven, or even five, years. In the former case seven contingents, or seven times the number of capable men—in a country of 1,000,000, France, for instance, would be kept under the flag in time of peace, and in the latter case 1,000,000. The duration of military service was fixed, therefore, at three years. But a period of enlistment of three years is impossible, in military service is obligatory and universal, as is impracticable as a period of seven years, or a period of five years. It is impossible to keep under the flag during three years the entire able-bodied population of a country. It is impossible to paralyze during this time all its capable hands, all its brains, all its productive forces, and to keep it in a state of inactivity for the same length of time.

For I maintain that if they persist in this course, the nations gradually will find peace under the burdens of the war budget will one day say to themselves, "All this must have its end." When the time comes that that nation, and it may be the smallest, will, in a moment of exasperation, unthinkingly its cannon, and, before we have had time to ask whence comes the booming of the guns, all Europe will be in a blaze and all Europe will be in a state of anarchy. Let me make my meaning clear. The effective service must be reduced from three years to one year and a quarter. During a quarter of the year there will be two contingents under the flag, and the old contingent will be able to instruct the first one. After five quarters of a year of service a contingent will return home to the fields, or to the workshop, while the new contingent will still be under arms during another year. If need be, the system of cadres sup- plied by the virtue of which soldiers may be shifted from one contingent to another, may be preserved to a certain extent, but mainly for the purpose of the instruction of the new soldiers. But that is a detail. In general, by this time the time of service under the flag will be less protracted to be sure, but that which may be devoted to work will be longer. If soldiers are called as they are desired, soldiers will have to be kept under arms during seven years, or even nine years.

Short of this, however, it does not in the least matter whether the time of service is one year or a quarter. The existing systems of war administration need not in these circumstances, suffer any alteration whatever; indeed, a series of fresh details necessarily implied in such a change may arise, and no doubt will, but all these questions are secondary. The principle of a year and a quarter military service is the single point upon which there can be no compromise, and upon which I insist. For this, I repeat, is the only possible way by which peace can be preserved as long as people wish it; only thus can we be sure of not being forced against their will into a war, to rid themselves of the burdens caused by their armaments.

If the period of effective service be reduced to a year and a quarter, it will be possible throughout Europe, even while preserving the administrative system, to make a retrenchment in all the war budgets of at least 35 per cent. But this is only one element of the advantage. At the same time some millions of men will be restored to the fields, to the towns, to the houses, to the shops, to the liberal professions, after only a comparatively brief interruption in their normal lives of some fifteen months. In some some millions of francs will be saved annually; the dangers both moral and physical of too long a stay in barracks will be largely avoided; the barriers between soldiers and citizens will be less marked, and at the same time there will be no necessity in any country of reducing the effective force of the army. The military service will still be obligatory and universal. The relative forces will remain the same. National policy need not, will not, be altered; and the shock of armies will be as dreadful as the most militant may desire. One thing only will be changed, but that one thing is of the most immense import. For, owing to that change, Europe will at last be in a position to support peace as long as ever it may desire, and it will make war when it has decided to do so in all sanity.

Such is my idea. I do not imagine that it is beyond the reach of criticism. But if another and better one can be substituted for it, no one will be more sincerely delighted than I.

However, as to the nature of the problem—and that is the main point—I think there can be no doubt whatever, no sort of chance for hostile criticism. The question is: How can peace be rendered tolerable? For today it is rapidly becoming intolerable. It cannot be too often repeated that there is a minimum demand which lies within our reach, and that that minimum is, that the several peoples shall be masters of their own destinies, not timorously expectant of a sudden outbreak of war into which they will be hurled against their will. This is a simple enough remark, but right true things are essentially simple and direct, even by the virtue of their name. And I ask only that I may be helped to realize this idea.

The pope has said: "Europe must first be allowed to breathe at its ease."

The czar of Russia has said: "My chief mission on earth has always impelled me towards peace."

The king of Italy said only the other day: "Peace is for Italy an absolute necessity."

The king of Denmark has said: "I hope to live long enough to see Europe diminish its war expenses in time of peace."

Prince Bismarck said to me, and the German emperor has since made the same remark: "After such a war as ours, after such a victory as ours, no man thinks of starting his whippers on a single cart, the night before a battle who knows who will be the victor."

And, finally, I wrote myself, only a little while ago, and I believe it to be absolutely true, that France, without giving up any of its hopes, will put no obstacle in the way of pacific solutions, nor handicap any measures of peace upon which Europe may agree.

The hour has come for these peoples, for whom a European war would be only a disastrous spectacle to take the initiative of calling a sort of preliminary meeting of all those who dream of the preservation of peace to the end of the century, to discuss and to reassess the world by adopting in concert that practical measure of peace which I have indicated in this article, namely, the reduction to a year and a quarter of effective military service, while maintaining the principle of obligatory universal service. Two countries can take this initiative, the United States and England; the United States, because it is removed by a vast distance from all chance of participation in a European war; England, because it is separated from the continent by the silver gulf of the channel, rendering it invulnerable, whatever specters may haunt the brains of those who dread the "Battle of Dorking."

I should like to see men from both countries, men devoted to peace, form a committee of initiative, assemble in some Swiss town, and appeal to the governments to study the idea of a reduction in the time of effective service, which would be thereby of reduction of the military expenses in time of peace, and put as well in the hands of the peoples themselves their destinies as the nations, moreover, securing to them thus the blessings of peace as long as ever they have recourse to war as a relief from the burdens under which they are now self-oppressed. At this hour there is no nobler task than this, none more worthy of consideration. And I add, after having meditated on the existing conditions of "state of peace" be not rendered tolerable, we must prepare ourselves to see the shock of battle take place at one point or another on the European continent, and that, too, at the very moment even when the heedless nations believe most fastidiously in the remoteness and the improbability of war.

## THEY STOOD HIGH.

Some Very Tall Stories About Some Very Tall Men.

THE KING OF ALL MODERN GIANTS

An American Who Weighed 871 Pounds and Was 7 Feet 6 Inches High—Fact and Fiction of Giants of All Ages.

From The New York World.

"There were giants in those days." But in these matter-of-fact days the tall stories of tall men figure only in the bed-side tales told to children to make them go to sleep, or in the advertisements of up-to-date dime museums. In the latter class there are some noteworthy specimens of giants, such as Ellis Ewing, who is eight feet two inches in height; "Colonel" Cooper, who measures seven feet six inches; "Captain" Ulrich, who is the same height; Lewis Wilkins, the Kansas giant, who is eight feet two inches from top to toe; Chang, the Chinese giant, who is seven feet six inches in height; the six Shields brothers, of Texas, whose combined height is forty-eight feet, and George Moore, who travels on his slimmest as well as his length, his height being seven feet six inches, while his weight is only 104 pounds.

There is now living in Rochester, N. Y., a remarkably robust giant who has no fondness for public life. His name is Jacob Behm, his height is seven feet four inches, and his weight 300 pounds. He is employed by a brewing company, and in the exercise of his daily duties performs prodigious feats of strength.

One of the most celebrated American giants was Miles Darden, who was born in North Carolina in 1758. He was seven feet six inches high, and when forty-seven years old weighed 871 pounds. He was active and industrious up to the age of fifty-seven, but after that could not even move about, being obliged to stay at home or be hauled from place to place in a two-horse wagon. He wore a coat which could easily be buttoned around three men weighing 200 pounds each. When Darden died in 1857 he weighed more than one thousand pounds. His coffin was eight feet long.

Probably the biggest giant yarn ever spun was that current among the early Rabbinical writers, who affirmed that Adam was of such enormous proportions his head overtopped the atmosphere and that he could touch the Arctic pole with one hand and the Antarctic with the other. Another person of great dimensions was Og, who, according to an ancient eastern legend, escaped the flood by wading knee-deep beside the ark, and one of whose bones served for a bridge across a river. It is also said of Og that "he roared at the sun a freshly caught fish."

It is asserted by Kircher that a skeleton was taken from a sepulcher near Rome. In the reign of Emperor Henry II, that was taller than the walls of the city, and that was known to be the remains of Pallas, who was slain by Turnus. According to the same author, another skeleton was found near Palermo that belonged to a man at least 40 feet tall. Further Jerome de Monseaux tells of a skeleton 96 feet long that was found in a well at Macedonia, whose skull would contain 20 pounds of corn, and one of whose under teeth weighed fifteen pounds.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

the College of Surgeons, London. Edmund Malone, born in Ireland in 1882, was 7 feet 7 inches tall. Patrick Cottar, also an Irishman, measured 8 feet 7 1/2 inches. King James I of England had a porter named Walter Parsons who measured 7 feet 7 inches.

Maximilian Christman Miller, a celebrated German giant, was nearly 8 feet tall. He died in London in 1774. History tells of a famous giant named Louis who was 7 feet 6 inches tall. He had two sisters nearly as tall as himself and a brother who was taller. Buffon gives the following measurements which came under his observation: The giant of Thoresby, England, 7 feet 5 inches; a porter of the duke of Wurtemberg, 7 feet 6 inches; Cajanus, of Finland, a Swedish peasant, each 8 feet. Some other authenticated instances are these: A guard of the duke of Brunswick, 8 1/2 feet; Gille, of Trete, in Tyrol, 8 feet 10 inches; a Swede in the Grenadier Guard of Frederick William I of Prussia, 8 1/2 feet.

Frederick of Prussia had a corps of gigantic guards, consisting of the tallest men that could be gathered throughout the kingdom. A regiment of them was stationed at Potsdam for fifty years, several of them marrying and raising families, as a result of which the present inhabitants of that region





MISS CARRIE TONEY COCHRANE, of Alabama.

**The Minuet.**  
O ancient days, when graceful plays  
Of motion marked the minuet,  
Which, like an aquarelle in grays,  
Once seen, one never may forget,  
It speaks the culture of the courts,  
The quaint reserve which breeding lent,  
When men's stout hearts and women's arts  
In forming their quaint scenes were bent.

The jigs and reels, where sturdy heels  
Beat time to music's noisy fret,  
To newer worlds belong, one feels  
Viewed from the maze of minuet.  
What dignity! what fawn-like grace!  
So weiled and shoddy music seems,  
From tinkling lute and breathing flute  
Thoughts revel in the land of dreams.

The modern waltz, with all its faults,  
Though poets of its charms have sung  
In sensuous verses, ever halts  
Before this dance of the race when young,  
All hail to the dance of courtesy!  
Reserve in every move is keen,  
And smiles are bland, the while each hand  
Seems proffered by a king or queen.

—Earl Marble.

The week has been one of earnest endeavor and great accomplishment for the women of Atlanta. In advance of Mrs. Thompson's absence in Europe for the summer, the directors and executive board of the woman's department of the International and Cotton States exposition have had a number of important meetings with a view of formulating the general plans of work and outlining every detail of the duties devolving upon the different committees. The directors' meetings have been largely attended and enthusiastic, and every woman seems inspired with the desire to make the woman's department of our exposition a great success. A number of people have contributed goodly sums to the woman's department fund since the thousand dollars was raised by the donations of the directors at their first meeting in Mrs. Thompson's apartments, and these liberal donations will be enrolled and published next Sunday. The women have assuredly been generous in their contributions and I trust that there are many others still to be heard from. The directors have not all as yet responded to the proposition of individual donations, and if any of them desire to do so, they can send a check or deliver personally any amount that they feel like giving to Mrs. A. B. Steele, secretary pro tem., during Mrs. Barrett's absence. Mrs. Steele was unanimously elected at a recent meeting of the board to act for Mrs. Thompson during her absence, and to fill the place of secretary which Mrs. Barrett held with such ability and grace until that lady's return from Europe in the autumn. Mrs. Steele is splendidly equipped for this onerous as well as honorable position, being a woman of great energy and possessed of excellent practical abilities. The chairman who have not a full list of their committees can receive one by applying to Mrs. Steele, and all suggestions and work in regard to the woman's department are to be referred to her.

Mrs. Thompson leaves today for New York, and will sail for Europe the latter part of the week, and will be greatly missed here, both personally and in her public capacity as a woman of affairs. She has taken hold of her office as president of the woman's department with a clear head, a warm heart, and a broad, unbiassed soul. Her one thought is the success of the exposition, and her one idea to have perfect harmony and sympathy among the women whose work will go toward making her department the glorious success which it is sure to be.

**The Colonial Ball.**  
The colonial ball was the greatest social event of the week, and it brought from the state many beautiful and brilliant women. The party from Macon was a very distinguished one. Mrs. William Johnston was a noticeably handsome figure in a Worth toilet of rich satin whose color, green, showed discs of delicate pink and blue. The trimming was of exquisite lace, and pearls were her ornaments. Mrs. Johnston, as Miss Jewellyn Reese, was a reigning Georgia belle. Mrs. Willis Sparks, of Macon, and Miss Mary Lou Bacon, was lovely in a yellow brocade with handsome lace and diamonds. Mrs. Manly Curry, nee Miss Gusie Bacon, was pictured in white brocade with diamonds and duchesse lace. Mrs. Curry is not only a pretty woman, but a most compensating one by reason of her many talents and delightful magnetic manners.

Mrs. White, of Athens, was superbly costumed in white satin with pink sleeves and trimming. Her visits here are always a source of congratulation to her many friends. She is undoubtedly one of the most distinctive and popular social figures in the entire south. Mrs. John Benedict, her niece, who accompanied her, was regally handsome at the ball in an elegant toilet of white satin brocade and round point. The powder and patches worn on the occasion enhanced the splendor of her great Italian eyes and the smooth perfection of her glowing complexion.

Among the Atlanta women there were many of fine looks and fair faces. Miss Caro Lewis Gordon looked enchantingly quaint in a sure-enough old-fashioned gown that had descended to her through five generations. The material was a quaint brocade blue silk that could easily have stood alone. This opened in front, revealing a yellow satin petticoat and the trimming was of quilted yellow and blue ribbon.

Miss Mamie Goldsmith wore the most consistently colonial gown of any girl present, and it is needless to say that in it she was vividly lovely. The material was a pink flowered organdie, the skirt made very full and the long waist showing a vest and tiny bows of green, while a green ribbon quilling finished the neck, and the half short, tight sleeves had lace frills.

Miss Gussie Grady looked beautiful in the minuet. The powdered hair brought out the charm of her expressive face with its great dark eyes and slumberous crimson lips.

Her gown was the most graceful and picturesque of the occasion, being made with that pearl girle and flowing effect that suggested some fair chateleine of mediaeval days.

Miss Aline Stocking, as a fin de siècle beauty, could not have been surpassed. Her white brocade gown, with its simple lace kerchief draped gracefully about the shoulders, was charming.

Mrs. Bigby was one of the handsomest matrons present, for powder and patches brought out the youthful beauty of her face with its delicate features and finely arched blue eyes.

Mrs. H. H. Smith was very handsome in a green brocade with duchesse lace. She wore in her hair and on her bodice some beautiful family jewels, pearls and topazes, fine and richly set.

The ball was altogether a great success, and one of which the Atlanta chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have every reason to feel proud. It will be remembered that this chapter is the oldest in the United States, being formed a few hours earlier than that in New York. The grand march which opened the ball was directed by Professor Agostini, who gave his services most unselfishly to the ladies.

In this connection the following letter will be read with interest:

"Atlanta, Ga., May 15, 1894.—To the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution—Ladies: I ask the privilege of presenting to your chapter, as a token of the interest which, for obvious reasons, I feel in the organization, the accompanying ballot box; and with your indulgence will submit a few remarks with reference to the chapter, which remarks, I trust, may be thought worthy of consideration by at least the younger members of your body.

"While your society is patriotic in its primary object, it is also social, applicants for admission, when eligible upon their records, being received only upon condition of their acceptability to the already enrolled members. This acceptability, in my opinion, being expressed, for reasons well understood, through the ballot box; and upon a faithful and untrammelled expression of the wish of each member depends the eventual perpetuity and usefulness of your chapter.

"Your body, to be permanent, must be homogeneous; to be useful, it must be harmonious; in order to be both, it must be composed of members who are personally congenial—without this you are bound together, as by a rope of sand.

"If, in balloting for a proposed member, one should, through excessive amiability or other mistaken motive, cast a favorable instead of an adverse vote, the inner consciousness of the voter tells her that the applicant is not personally agreeable, and would not be a person of accession to the chapter, such vote would be a violation of duty not only to the individual casting it, but to the whole chapter, and to the national organization of which it is a part; for if an error of this sort is committed by one member, others are likely to follow on the part of others, and soon there may be a number of questionable members—rendering your meetings, which should be anticipated with pleasure, objects of indifference, and finally of aversion. Thus have been destroyed many promising organizations.

"Necessarily, therefore, your ballot is an emphatically private matter, and its proper casting a sacred duty, to be by no possibility a subject of criticism or even of observation. This box is known as a secret ballot box, intended to protect the voter from being even unintentionally overlooked; for, of course, no lady would be so indiscreet as to attempt to ascertain how this one or that is voting in any given case. The golden rule would clearly be violated by such an attempt. From want of consideration, however, there might be some who would make known their own votes, and if it were allowed to obtain expressions from a number of favoring voters, suspicion as to the adverse voters might be formed, and a secret, which it is the duty of all alike to maintain, would be disclosed. If a voter tells how she votes when a favorable vote is cast, in what a predicament will she find herself when she may choose to cast one that is adverse!

"The act of voting upon a question of admission is a secret affair, and a secret to be kept at all should be kept in its entirety. The mention of the direction of a single vote is to the extent an unwarranted disclosure of a secret of the society. The election of officers, even, should be so conducted that each voter should be able to cast a private vote.

"Membership in your society is not a right, but a privilege. Your vote is your protection. Manifestly, in order that each member of your chapter shall be able to cast a ballot, black or white, as her preference shall indicate, without danger of exposure to the curious or the impertinent, it should be a point of honor with the members, not only to keep their own votes sacredly private, but to protect others in the exercise of the same, and to be the safeguard of the quality, which is more important than the number of your membership.

"With best wishes for the prosperity of your chapter, as well as its individual members, I am, faithfully yours,

"F. H. ORME."

**Notes on the Ball.**  
Miss Annie Black represented her great-grandmother, Lucy Neville, who married the Marquis de Colmes. The marchioness was a descendant of Lady Lucy Neville, wife of Sir Anthony Browne, whose first wife was "The Fair Geraldine," made immortal by Sir Walter Scott.

Mrs. Antoinette Dull Howell, of Virginia,

was a picture fair to see, in a very original and unique toilet, with old-fashioned black lace draperies. Mrs. Howell wore splendid jewels. Her earrings were of diamonds, in antique settings several inches long.

Mrs. Albert Hill Cox, who led the procession, is a distinguished member of the national society, and was chosen by them to read a paper at the woman's congress in Chicago. Nothing could have been more refined and aristocratic than Mrs. Cox's appearance as she entered on the arm of Colonel J. Sage, groomed in rich black brocade, about her shoulders an old-time cape of priceless lace, with antique jewels.

Mr. May's Ball was one of the most picturesque figures on the floor, dressed in full uniform, with cocked hat, as his great-grandfather, Major General Thomas Glascock.

Hon. George Hillier said: "I have enjoyed this entertainment thoroughly, every feature of it, and every moment of it. I regard it as a very important movement in a direction which has been too long neglected, and I congratulate the ladies on their splendid success."

Captain W. D. Grant, who rarely permits his friends the pleasure of meeting him socially, was enthusiastic about the ball.

Colonel John Milledge said: "I had no idea what an elegant and delightful occasion this was going to be. Why, I wouldn't have missed it for \$20."

At least one-third of the people at the ball were visitors to the city. At no other social function have so many strangers been present.

Several friends who could not be present were kind enough to send checks with their regrets. While their absence was deeply regretted the ladies appreciate their remembrance.

Mrs. J. Y. Sage was one of the most distinguished looking ladies present. She wore a very elegant toilet of white satin and black velvet.

Miss Ethel Toy was one of the noted beauties of the evening. She wore a charming gown of her ancestress, of white satin, with gorgeous silver embroidery. One has not often the pleasure of seeing such a costume or such a wearer.

Miss Josephine Inman looked uncommonly lovely in white, with powdered hair, which was particularly becoming.

Columbus was well represented, but the number of strangers was so great that it was impossible to remember all the names.

Miss Arnold, Miss Glenn, Miss Lowe, Miss English, Miss Stocking, Miss Bigby and Miss Marsh were all exquisitely gowned, and with a number of other girls fully sustained Atlanta's reputation.

Mrs. Charles Jones, of New York, Mrs. Porter's lovely guest, was the center of an admiring throng.

**A Word About Criticism.**

Dear me, what a tempest on canvas some women, and some of the men, too, for that matter, have been making just because I suddenly and unaccountably honest a few Sundays ago, I said some critical things concerning a certain art exhibition in this city. The women, those who came under the heat of my remarks, have, I hear, been calling me all sorts of dreadful things since then and accusing me of every motive on earth, save the right one, and I do not intend to say anything about all this last Sunday. I was tired of the subject, it is true, but I had no idea of being silenced or induced to take back my opinions from the first and certainly none of the angry and unjust personal criticisms recently received have tended toward altering my purpose.

I do not confess to any wide and wonderful knowledge of art, but a natural, though practically undeveloped, talent in that direction has led me to study with intense and passionate pleasure the finest specimens of painting and statuary that will be found in this country. I go north every year for the special purpose of enjoying pictures and have access not only to the great public galleries, but many private ones, where some of the finest specimens of the old masters are to be found. My social life in New York has been very largely with artists and I have had in this way advantages which certainly ought to be sufficient to teach the dullest intellect a correct idea of drawing, technique and color.

The great painters of America and Europe are as familiar to me through their works as the names of my acquaintances, and I have studied them with a sincere and intense devotion. Certainly I would be, after this, dull-witted, indeed, if I did not know something of a subject which a natural bent has led me to investigate so thoroughly.

I do not mean to be conceited in this art matter, but it really is the only thing I pretend to know anything about.

That is why, after long suffering, after praising badly painted china, cock-eyed canvases, children, wraith-like pastels and heaven only knows what other uncanny specimens of ill-taught talent when shown in the privacy of the studios of their creators, I had a sudden and unaccountable attack of honesty. We are not to be allowed to speak of the truth in print, we newspaper people. What a wicked little melodramatic part I played in that scene between Herbert Kelcey and one of his wives when she comes out and tells the truth and shames the devil.

But, indeed, I didn't mean to be wicked, and I certainly did not mean to hurt anybody's feelings. I don't want to deprive any person of a living with brush and pencil or from gaining one by any other talent.

When any work of a woman is criticised

publicly there comes a great cry about the fact that she is a woman, and whether justly or unjustly, she must needs be patronized. Now, I contend in this day and generation when the entire sex is moving toward equality, that a woman must bring her work to the highest degree of excellence before expecting the people to buy it. Her work, like anybody else's, must stand on its merits.

When I offer my stuff to northern publications I don't expect them to accept it because I'm a woman, and if it appears to be returned I don't hit down and wring my hands and wall over the injustice and partiality of the editors. But this, you will say, is not public criticism. No, but I've had plenty of that, too. I remember on one occasion reading an article full of wit and ridicule from Samuel McInturn Peck about some eulogistic stuff on my page, and yet there's not a poet in the south whom I enjoy and admire more than this same Mr. Peck. As for the stuff, it was bad I am bound to say. I often write very stupid stuff, as you all know.

So much for my personal point of view. Now for the matter in a general and more comprehensive light. Is it not time for some distinction to be made between good and bad art. Is it not the grossest of injustice to place upon the same level of praise good singers and poor ones, admirable artists and those who are but the semblance of clever craftsmen, writers of merit and scribblers of no merit at all? Where is the compliment in it to any one in such indiscriminate and senseless praise?

One might say, but why criticize the poor work? Why not pass it by in silence?

That is all well and good, if poor work is shown in some dark corner, but when it flaunts itself in large, conspicuous places before the public it requires a notice and one that may teach a lesson, I wouldn't already adorned many a tale of woe.

I want every woman to succeed. I wouldn't have one of them in the wide world unsuccessful if I could help it, but no true and laudable success can be gained by poor work. Art is a mistress, uncertain coy and hard to please; but I do believe that any woman with art talent can do something well, if she sets her mind to it earnestly and starts from the ground up. I do not see that the possession of art talent, however, warrants anybody in placing upon exhibition specimens containing flagrant errors in drawing.

Now, I have not meant to be severe or unkind to anything I have said, and I don't believe I have been. My idea is that when a singer, an actor or an artist submits his work to the public in a public way, that work stands for itself, and if good deserves commendation, if bad it is the duty of the person called upon to criticize to say so. Of course the critic's judgment may be at fault, nobody is infallible or pretends to be; but just because another person's opinions do not agree with my own I do not question their honesty and sincerity. Nor have they a right to question mine. Nobody in a similar position has said more kind things of fellow workers than I have, but I submit that in justice to the good it is not only right, but a plain duty to point out what in my judgment does not come up to my ideas of what the standard should be. MAUDE ANDREWS.

#### NEWS AND GOSSIP OF SOCIETY

A marriage, which will occur in Augusta early in June, will interest all Georgia society and South Carolina as well, for it unites one of the most popular young ladies of this state to a prominent gentleman.

Who is a member of one of the first families of Charleston. That is the marriage of Miss Rebekah Vason to Mr. Antony J. Salinas. The wedding will occur on Tuesday, the 5th of June, at the First Presbyterian Church in American street. The bride, loved by a reception at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. A. C. Vason, from 9 until 12 o'clock. The wedding will be a great event in Augusta society. The list of bridesmaids is a splendid one. It includes Misses Mary, Annie, William, Miss Marian Rad and Miss Mary Lou Fleming, Miss Daisy Thomas and Miss Mattie Gardner, Miss Annie Foster and Master George Howard. C. Allen Salinas will be the best man. The other gentlemen will be Mr. John Bennett, Mr. Thomas Tomlinson and Mr. Earl Sloan, Mr. William Mitchell and Mr. William O'Neal, Mr. W. A. Walton and Mr. C. C. Heard. The ushers will be: Mr. Kirby Tupper, Mr. Hurt Stewart, Mr. Fred Bannister of Charleston; Mr. L. L. McKelzie, of Atlanta; Mr. N. A. Tuague and Mr. St. John Moore. Miss Vason is a very beautiful and attractive young lady and is well known here in Atlanta. She is a student of the University of Georgia, where she is attending the law.

The rain and the cold wave prevented the Nine O'Clock German Club's picnic, which was to have been held yesterday at Vinings. The picnic, or outing party, as it is called, will occur next Tuesday afternoon. The party leaving Atlanta in a special car at 6:30 o'clock and returning at 10 o'clock.

The closing exercises of Miss Prather's high school will be held at the Young Men's Christian Association hall at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 25th. There are four young ladies to graduate—Miss Elsie Pittman, Miss Annie Weston, Miss Nellie Earnest and Miss Mary Kilby. Dr. I. S. Hopkins, president of the Technological school, will deliver the diplomas and address the class. The programme of the closing exercises will include several choruses, recitations, musical numbers and a French play. This will doubtless be a delightful event of its kind.

Miss Mattie Clarke is visiting Miss Irene Henderson, 129 Auburn avenue.

The marriage of Miss Laura Colquitt and Mr. George P. Howard is announced to occur on June 14th. The ceremony will be performed at the First Methodist church on the morning of that day and will be an event in which the many friends of both will be deeply interested.

Miss Josie Hill, a charming and attractive young lady, who is a member of the staff of The Savannah Morning News, is in the city, the guest of Mrs. Geo. Ohi. Miss Hill came to attend the colonial ball. She will be the guest of Miss Isabelle Castelman before her return.

Miss Isabelle Castelman has returned from Savannah, where she has been the guest of relatives and friends. During her stay there she was the recipient of much social attention.

Mrs. Rankin entertained a few friends informally yesterday at a charming reception in honor of the Macon party who came to attend the ball. Delicious refreshments were beautifully served and the affair was lovely in every way. The most charming event of the occasion were several recitations rendered with true dramatic grace.

**Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.**  
"DR. JACOB'S CREAM BAKING POWDER"

**MOST PERFECT MADE.**  
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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**WOOL DRESS GOODS!** 20 pieces French Diagonals, two-tone Mixtures, 35c values, now 25c per yard. 25 pieces French Diagonal Weaves, latest colorings, worth 50c, now 30c per yard.

18 pieces all-wool Fancy Suitings, have been selling at 50c, will close now at 35c per yard.

23 pieces imported all-wool French Suitings, in checks, stripes and diagonals, that were \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.35, now go at 75c per yard.

15 pieces of our latest designs in Fancy Dress Goods, that sold up to \$2, now offered at \$1 per yard.

### OUR SILK DEPARTMENT LEADS THEM ALL.

Our counters piled up with last week's purchases. See the lots of new Wash Silks, that have sold at 50c, now on our counters at 39c a yard. A lot of pretty Plaid Silks at 85c and \$1 per yard. All the novelties in Trimming Silks.

**MOIRES, LUCINES, SATIN LANCES, BROCADES, QUILLINES, CHRISTELETTES, JAGERS, STRIPES, AND ETC.**

38 pieces beautiful China Silks, stripes and figures, at 75c to \$1 per yard. 20 pieces Beau de Soie and Satin Duchesse at 90c per yard. All the newest designs in Grenadines and Laces. Our Evening Silks embrace all the new weaves and shades.

### Wash Fabrics.

French Satens down to 15 and 20c yard. A new lot of Jaconets at 12 1/2c yard. All French Lawns that were 30c, 35c and 40c. A new line of Gauze Fans, Gloves, Silk Belts, Etc.

A full line of Boys' Shirt Waists, laundered and unlaundered, from 50 cents up. A new line of Boys' Fancy Blouse Waists at 85c.

Misses' Fancy Blouse Waists \$1.

**Gents' Shirts--Special.**

150 dozen Gents' White Shirts, laundered and unlaundered, 75c quality, for this week at 50c, big bargain.

Gents' Balbriggan Underwear--Shirts 25c, Drawers 25c.

Silver Buckles for belts.

Ladies' Hair Ornaments.

Baby Pins and Chains.

Cuff Buttons, Studs, Etc.



# STRAIGHT

Do you wish to buy Dry Goods cheap? If so we will sell them to you for less than any house in Atlanta. If you find any article elsewhere, the same as ours at \$1.00, we will sell it to you for 90c. Don't care what it is, we will positively undersell anyone else. We are here to sell goods, and sell goods we will. If we lose ten or twenty thousand dollars the first year of our business life in Atlanta what does it matter? We will thereby establish a business whose future will be prosperous and money-making. So we say come to us and we will save you money on anything in our lines of Dry Goods or Millinery that you may need. If you are poor we will make you money. If you are rich we will make you richer. Now then note these

## GREAT BARGAINS:

### Dress Goods.

Dress Goods that were 50c now 25c.  
Dress Goods that were 98c now 49c.  
Dress Goods that were \$1.23 now 75c.  
Complete Suits, trimmings, linings and findings, fine Goods, worth \$7.50, now \$3.95.  
Complete Suits as above, worth \$10, for \$4.98.  
Novelty Suits, worth \$15, for only \$7.50.  
Novelty Suits, worth \$25, for only \$10.  
Silks in short waist lengths, worth \$1, at 48c.  
Best Dress Taffeta Silks, worth \$1.25, at 79c.

### Wash Goods--Best Lines in the City.

Servian Crepe Cloths, figured, 12 yards for 50c.  
Fine Figured Dimities, worth 15c, at 10c.  
Imported French Dimities, covered grounds, worth 35c, at 19c.  
Beautiful "Tela Vela" Duck Suitings only 12½c.  
Fine Colored Lawns, very wide and sheer, 5c.  
White Nainsook, worth 15c, will be sold for 5c.  
White Dotted Swiss, worth 25c, only 15c.  
Butter Colored Laces, worth from 40c to 50c only 15c.  
All fine Laces at less than you can possibly buy them.  
500 Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests only 5c.  
1,000 Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests only 10c.  
600 Ladies' Persian Summer Vests, worth 35c, 19c.  
20 dozen best Swiss Vests, all sizes, worth 50c, 25c.  
Finest Silk and Lisle Vests, worth \$1, only 49c.

### Great Sale of Parasols and Umbrellas.

For 98c we sell you a \$1.50 Sun Umbrella, new handles.  
All the novelties in black, navy, brown and red very cheap.  
For \$1.98 we sell you the new \$4 pure white Parasol.  
For \$1.75 we sell you a real \$3 Silk Parasol in black.  
For \$2.98 our \$5 goods.  
Not a sale to be lost as your money will get any Parasol at less than cost to reduce the stock. Not an old one in the lot.

### NOTIONS.

Lana Oil, Buttermilk and Glycerine Soap 5c.  
Vaseline, Cheeseborough make, 3c.  
50c Ladies' Belts, oxydized buckles, 10c.  
500 pieces all widths of Silk Ribbon, half price.  
All Yankee Notions for less money than any other house south will sell them.

### Special Sale

### Ladies' Shirts and Waists.

We have all that is new in Chemizettes, Suits and Shirt Waists, and we will sell them at greatly reduced prices. Our 50c Waist is the prettiest in the city.  
In tan and black Hosiery for Ladies and Children we will give special value.  
We call special attention to a lot of odds and ends in Ladies' Hose, worth from 50c to \$1 a pair, your choice for 39c to close out.

Get free chances for the \$50 cash given away June 2d. Buy goods of us and you may get this big prize. It is no fake.

### Greatest of Embroidery Sales.

We offer about 4,000 yards of fine Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Edgings and insertings, worth from 20c to 50c, all at one price, 15c. You should not miss seeing these beautiful goods at less than half cost.  
For 5c and 10c you get 15c and 25c goods.  
Don't buy laces till you see ours.

### Millinery! Millinery!

New Sailors, latest styles, at less than half other stores sell them for.  
See our British Sailors at 10c each.  
Buy our Knox at \$1.50, worth \$2.50.  
All Millinery goods this week below cost to reduce stock. Best Milliner in Atlanta, and she does not charge you to death for her work.  
Don't fail to buy our Night Gowns, worth \$1, for 50c. Skirts worth \$1.50 for 75c and up.  
Best Muslin Underwear in Atlanta.  
Navy blue figured Lawns, worth 10c, for 5c.  
French and Scotch Ginghams, worth 29c, for 19c.  
Stamped goods at greatly reduced prices.  
A stamped Scarf, 16x70 in., worth 50c, for 19c.  
All Perfumeries, to close out, at New York cost.  
250 Jap and Gauze Fans at prices so low that all can keep cool.  
French Satines, worth 25c, now 12½c.  
Best French Satines, worth 35c, now 19c.  
Pepperel Sheeting, worth 25c, only 19c.

No one should fail to see our bargains, for as we said before we will undersell any house in Georgia. We will prove our statement. Sale every day this week. Customers from other towns will save railroad fare with us.

# "THE LADIES' BAZAR CO."

Continued from Sixth Page.

and power by Mr. Manly Curry. Mr. Curry, formerly of Richmond, is now making his home in Atlanta, and he will be in a social and artistic way, a great addition to Atlanta. Mrs. Curry is spending the summer at the country place of her father, Mr. A. O. Bacon, and will join her husband here in autumn.

The luncheon and whist party given by Mrs. H. K. Smith in honor of Mrs. White and Mrs. Benedict, of Athens, on Friday was an elegant one, in service and arrangement.

A meeting of the D. A. R.'s will be held at Mrs. Dr. Orme's Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The following society item, taken from the Knoxville Journal, will be of interest to Atlanta's beau monde, for the city is proud of all the social honors showered upon Mrs. B. W. Wrenn, and Miss Stocking, too, of Atlanta's most charming examples of a handsome matron and beautiful young girl.

"Knoxville is justly celebrated for its many handsome homes, the beauty of its women and the brilliancy of its social functions. The past week has been a gay one truly in society circles and each day was marked by some elegant entertainment. The presence of Mrs. Beverly Wellford Wrenn and her charming niece, Miss Stocking, of Atlanta, lent an added interest to the events of the week and gave a particular charm to the many happenings in the world of society. Tuesday afternoon between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock Mrs. William Ballard, Lovett received friends complimentary to her guests, Mrs. Wrenn and Miss Stocking. The many lovely entertainments given in this well lighted home were eclipsed by the hosts for the reception of Tuesday afternoon. It is no disparagement to the occasions of the past to say this for surely they have one and all been very lovely. But of the reception Tuesday, it would be difficult to frame an expression that would convey to the reader an exaggerated idea of the beauty of the entertainment, and only those who have the pleasure of an acquaintanceship with the hostess can fully understand the exquisite in its every detail the lovely reception was. During the hours of receiving the parlor was filled with the elite of society dressed in their most elegant gowns as a compliment to their hosts.

"In compliment to Miss Stocking again on Thursday evening Mrs. Lockett entertained, the pleasant occasion being a card party, to which were invited about fifty of the young ladies and gentlemen. Following the game of cards an elaborate collation was served, after which to the strains of the orchestra dancing was enjoyed. The sovereign presided by the hosts for the highest scores won in the game were hand-some favors in silver and cut glass."

Mr. A. H. Shaver, of Dalton, visited his sister, Mrs. Wallace P. Reed, 67 Fairlie street, last week. He was accompanied by his wife and child. Mr. Shaver is editor and proprietor of the Dalton Argus and has made it one of the brightest and newest weeklies in the south.

Mrs. H. F. West sailed for New York on Friday last.

Mrs. A. J. West and daughter, Miss Clifford, are spending a few days with friends in Knoxville, Tenn.

The soirees given by Professor Estes in the Gate City Guard's armory on last Friday evening and Saturday afternoon were the most delightful yet given. Friday evening was for his grown pupils and Saturday afternoon for the little people. Both programmes were nicely gotten up, but this time was in favor of the little folks. Among the new features was the fancy dancing by the little Misses Underwood and Rose. Miss Rose gave a recitation that was very beautifully and splendidly rendered; then a song by the little ones, which every one enjoyed. The latter is due to Mrs. Under-

wood, as she had been training them for some time, and very kindly accompanied them on the piano.

Miss Pauline Romare complimented some visiting friends on Thursday with a picnic at Ioville. Those present were: Miss Hunt, of Columbus, Ga.; Miss Slaton, Miss Jordan, Miss Colbert, Miss Morrow, Miss Jennie Ponder, Miss Palmer Phelan, Mr. Will Elkin, Judge Ernest Kontz, Dr. Black, Mr. Randolph, Rev. Williams, Morrow, Hoyle, Barker, McCord, Mrs. Paul Romare, Mrs. J. M. Ponder, Mrs. R. M. Rose, chaperones.

Miss Hattie Kell, daughter of Colonel John McIntosh Kell, and one of the most charming young ladies in Georgia, is visiting Miss Genie West, 789 Peachtree.

Quite a jolly party of picnickers will leave on a "trolley" for the Chattahoochee river next Tuesday, May 22, from Mrs. Knott's, on Auburn avenue. In the party will be Misses Eva Bell, Lily Williams, Jo Stella Knott, Lizzie Roberts, Charlotte Ordway Rice, Clemmie Merritt, Lizzie Merritt, Mrs. O'Donnell, Lou T. Hook, Susie Hook, Mitchell, Montine Sanders, Lillian Clark, Blanche Williams, Rosa Knox, — Graves, Messrs. Eugene Dawson, Julian Christian, Ragland, George Swift, John Rice, V. R. Davis, Will Carr, Ed Hooks, Chess Howard, Dr. Frank Dennis, Gus Anderson, Richard Clark, Ray Wellborn, Norwood Robson, Julian Harris, Browder, and John Thompson. The "trolley" will leave Mrs. Knott's at 7:30 o'clock a. m.

It would be difficult to imagine a more dainty and charming affair than the "daisy wedding" which took place on Wednesday evening, May 16th, at the home of Mrs. Wheeler, No. 246 Ivy street. In the midst of a wealth of ferns and daisies, most effectively arranged, and surrounded by the families of the bride and groom, Mr. Arthur F. Giles and Miss Mattie Wheeler took upon themselves the marriage vows. The simplicity of the decorations found a fitting embodiment in the attire and appearance of the bride—the simple but impressive ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Williamson. Mr. Giles is manager of the General Electric Company, in Atlanta. Miss Wheeler being well known in Georgia and Florida. The many gifts received, notwithstanding the private wedding, proved the high esteem in which both parties are held by their many friends, who unite in best wishes for their future.

Miss Marie Gower, after visiting relatives at 79 Forest avenue, has returned to her home in Greenville, S. C.

Miss Carrie M. Fain, having spent one year at Belmont college, Nashville, Tenn., has just returned to her home in the city to spend vacation.

Mrs. Dr. J. M. Stansell, of Rockingham, N. C., is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. P. Sleen.

Mrs. Frank Pearson and her son, Master Frank, will leave the city this week for a trip to London, England, to visit Mrs. Pearson's mother. They will return about September 1st.

A delightful picnic was given Friday by the G. R. P. Club at Madox park on the Atlanta and Florida railroad. The party left the city about 10 o'clock a. m. and withstanding the fact that a slight rain had fallen, passed a delightful morning dancing and strolling in the woods. A delightful repast was set before them at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, which, it is needless to say, was heartily enjoyed. Dancing was continued in the pavilion until late in the afternoon, when the party set out on their return, and all voted it an enjoyable affair notwithstanding the fact that the rain fell in torrents in the latter part of the afternoon. The music was furnished by Wurm's orchestra. The party reached the city shortly after 8 o'clock in the evening.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 19.—(Special.)—The most brilliant ball in the history of old Lookout was given at the Inn Wednesday evening complimentary to the Tennes-

see Bankers' Association. Nearly four hundred people were present, and almost every southern state was represented. The long verandas around the big hotel and the trees on the lawn were illuminated with Chinese lanterns, while an improvised electric fountain shot up jets of more colors than the rainbow. The great dining hall was as sleek as glass. There were more pretty girls and handsome matrons and stylish and lovely gowns to be seen in the ballroom than ever before on any occasion. The ball in June, 1890, commemorating the opening of the Inn. The dancing began last Wednesday evening about 10 o'clock, after the arrival of a special train from Chattanooga, bringing up about 130 society people of the city, and was kept up until 2 o'clock. The most notable party present was from Nashville, and was composed of fourteen of the cultured city's wealthiest and swellest society belles.

Miss Annie Long, accompanied by her mother, left Tuesday for Texas, where she will remain a year. Miss Long is one of Atlanta's brightest and most popular young ladies. Her bright face and charming personality will be greatly missed by her many friends during her absence.

The soiree given last Friday evening by Professor Estes was largely attended and much enjoyed by all present. Next Saturday, May 26th, will be children's day, and all the boys and girls under thirteen years of age are cordially invited. A nice programme has been arranged and the little ones are sure to have a good time.

Mrs. E. A. Conner, of the American Press Association, and who is on the press board of the exposition of '95, writes a very charming letter from New York to a friend in Atlanta. She says: "My visit to Atlanta will remain a bright and shining event in my memory as long as I live. Remember me kindly to the sweet women I met in Atlanta. I am coming to the Cotton States and International exposition."

Mr. Jack French, of Atlanta, has gone to spend the summer at his old home in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Mrs. P. C. Cashman and her little daughter, Annie Mell, are visiting relatives in Chattanooga for a few weeks.

Mrs. J. B. Gould, of Mobile, is in the city visiting relatives and friends. She is the sister of Mrs. Lane Mitchell, at 106 West Baker street.

99'S SWEET ONES.

In Classic White the Fair Graduate Will Be Gowned.

"What is your gown to be?" has been the important question all the spring months in the swell New York schools. Miss Anne Brown's graduates are all to wear white organdies. I learned that sitting in the comfortable study rooms at the noted Fifth avenue school yesterday afternoon, along with several other secrets pertaining to the "doings" of June 1st, when thirty girls, from San Francisco to Gotham, will say goodbye to books from this school.

Miss Brown has decreed that no gown shall exceed \$5 in its entirety. This limit is of the finest quality, and built over fine white cambric or saten. The ash ribbons are to be white, inexpensive lace and not much of it must be used, and in cut the body must be high and the sleeves to the elbow.

These are the laws, but many harmonious variations are being devised from the general idea.

Gowns at Miss Brown's School.

One gown that I was allowed to see at the dressmaker's had a full skirt, laid in plaits at the belt. There was no lining; a dainty cambric petticoat, with lace trimmed, dounce, was to serve instead. The skirt had a Spanish dounce, with four bunches of tucks at intervals. Between each group was a narrow inserting of lace. Under the dounce, on the skirt itself, was a small ruffle of organdie that

helped to make the bouffant effect. The French body was also laid into the belt, and collar in plaits. A wide, double ruche of lace formed the collar, the belt was and four inch white moire, tied in a straight "up and down" bow in the back; the ends hanging to the hem. A double ruche around the elbow gave the finishing touch to as dainty a gown as any sixteen-year-old girl could sigh for.

The class flower for that evening will be pink roses—the Testout. Each graduate will carry a few loose, long stemmed ones in her hair, while one may be tucked in the hair if it adds to the beauty of its wearer.

As the graduating exercises are to be held in Mendelssohn hall, which is strictly white in its appointments, an eye has been given to the effect of color, and Miss Brown and her staff have decided on white and pink.

One other gown, to be worn by a lovely girl from the city, who will take quite a prominent part that evening, was simply exquisite.

A slip of fine, white saten that goes beneath was sleeveless and round neck. About the arms and neck was a binding of white satin ribbon. At the bottom were five rows of ribbon. The sleeves were all in one, and flared sharply from the hips. The skirt of the gown was put on the belt with six large plaits close together in the back. This method gives an admirable "spring." Three six-inch Puffs at the bottom had three rows of white ribbon on each. The body was laid in plaits that had been pressed down with strictly iron, not stitched. Every here and there a narrow white ribbon bound them, the ribbons caught only at waist and collar. The ash white veils of organdie, forming a crush belt, and tied in a huge bow at the back. Its ends were finished with five rows of ribbon. The sleeves were made up of three immense puffs, confined by narrow bands. The collar was of organdie.

There was not a piece of lace about the gown, but it impressed me as one of the loveliest I have seen.

The young graduate will wear it at a cotillion her mother is to give her at their home immediately after leaving school.

Each of this class will wear low shoes of silk kid, and wrinkled gloves of suede. The class pin that each will wear at her throat is a shield and crown of gold. On the shield is a picture of a young man in brown and around it their motto, "From well to better."

Gowns at Mrs. Reed's School.

Some lovely gowns are also to be worn on next Friday afternoon. Mrs. Sylvanus Fudd's class of graduates then make their exit from the schoolroom. Here again the gowns are to be white. The order is not strictly for organdie, so there is to be an infinite variety.

One of the very prettiest I saw was of sheer silk mull. The skirt, with two wide bands of white silk ribbon at the foot, was done in the same fashion, with three bands of the ribbon giving a girle effect. The first was placed directly under the arms, the second four inches lower down and the third formed the belt at the back. The body was of white taffeta. The sleeves were of organdie, without double heart of small ruche. The material forming its own ruffle at the elbow. At the throat will be worn a double heart of small ruche. There is a girl in this class who is of purest Swiss type, with great masses of burnished hair of a dead gold in color that contrasts without the intervention of cream from the hair.

Her gown is to be of dotted muslin of finest quality. Nearly all of it is hand made; it is like piece from "Baby's outfit, it is so 'young' and crisp looking.

Five ruffles placed from her belt form a row of tiny tucks and a lace edge. The "baby" waist comes just to the throat line, quite full. There it falls away into five full ruffles made after the same fashion of those on the skirt. They stand out over the balcony sleeves that are made of extra deep moire antique sash was to go about the waist and tie with long ends at the side.

Far away in the southland her mother had put together by hand all the little bands of chairs came on first with coffee, tea and fruit. The next brought sugar and cream, then sandwiches, relishes, and other substantial, then a variety of cakes. There was no noise, confusion or waste. As there was liberal allowance between each double row, the self-interest was not a difficulty in serving. When you retired

maker's didn't seem as interesting after this boxful of fragrance and love.

HARRYDELE HALLMARK.

Women in Church Work.

Editor Constitution: The deaconess convention of the Methodist Episcopal church was held in this city a few days ago. It is held annually at some prominent point, and embraces an immense scope of territory.

The deaconess work is authorized, or to speak more properly, it has been adopted by the general conference, and is as much a part of the general church policy as home or foreign mission work.

The conventions are presided over by the Methodist bishops and the entire deaconess work is under the fostering care of the church.

I attended one session of the convention, and it was hard to say which of the sexes was most interested in the discussions which were participated in by men and women with mutual consideration and attention.

Eight or nine years ago, it became evident that a need had arisen for this kind of service in missions, and certain women offered to do the for the illiterate and depraved exactly what the foreign missionary women were doing in China, Japan, Mexico and other places. Their success was so marked that the next general conference carefully considered the work and its availability, and then gave it their endorsement and approval.

From that time it has been a growing power for strength and usefulness.

These women wear a uniform and are unsalaried. They are recommended much as our local preachers are in the south. Then they go into the deaconess training schools, afterward choosing hospital service or visiting work.

These deaconesses wear a plain, black dress, a new, market cloth and black bonnet with white ties. They are as remarkable in appearance as the sisters of the Catholic church, who have done so much good in their gentle ministrations to the poor and miserable. They enter the deaconess homes and give their entire time to city missionary work without compensation. I believe there are nearly four hundred of these home missionaries in service at this date.

I would here inquire if this is not consistent and on a plane with the foreign missionary work of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church? If we can send our pious young women to China, Japan and India, where the laws are a feeble protection compared with American laws, to teach, preach and physic these foreign sisters, why should objection be made to city missionaries who do a more thorough work at immensely less cost and achieve present and lively results among the ignorant and depraved in our midst?

I would not insult the intelligence of our readers to say that the modern Mrs. Delacy cares more for the foreigners than the heathen at our doors. I felt enough inherent in the deaconess work at the Methodist church the next day, to hear two New York deaconesses tell of their work at the 11 o'clock service on Sunday. They sat beside the pastor, told the story with womanly reserve and Christian grace, and tears dropped from eyes to hear of the self-sacrificing endeavors of these cultivated women who have given up home and ease to do for their own people exactly what is lauded so highly in those who go to foreign countries as missionaries. In my opinion this movement is obliged to be progressive. When it will be universal in Christian churches I have no oversight to determine. The deaconesses were entertained, of course, as they are not wage earners, and it was my privilege to enjoy a lunch in the basement of the elegant church where the convention had its sittings.

As the arrangement was novel and interesting to me I will risk a description for the sake of the church workers at home. The entire room (Sunday school) was filled with double rows of chairs placed facing each other. In one row on each chair you found a napkin, plate, cup, teaspoon and table fork. When you sat down you found yourself equipped for a satisfactory lunch.

After the deaconess committee from the different churches in charge of certain rows of chairs came on first with coffee, tea and fruit. The next brought sugar and cream, then sandwiches, relishes, and other substantial, then a variety of cakes. There was no noise, confusion or waste. As there was liberal allowance between each double row, the self-interest was not a difficulty in serving. When you retired

you left your eating utensils in the chair before you. Fully two hundred fed at the same time with myself. I shall always retain a pleasing recollection of the sisterly greetings and courtesies bestowed upon a southern Methodist from far-away Georgia.

The world is growing better and wiser. The genuine charitable work of Christian women is leaving the savor of righteousness on the progress of the church in all lines of endeavor and duty. I believe in genuine work. I believe in women. Thank God for every channel where motherhood, wifehood and maidenhood can be used and brighten the world. I can hear within that nothing is so truly satisfying to a woman's heart as the giving of good to those who need it, and I thank the Master for saying that a "memorial of woman's work for Christ will be told wherever the gospel shall be preached in the world's work."

Fire away, ye blind guides and excessive self-righteous people, in your pulpits or out of it. When women were engaged to go as teachers and preachers to foreign shores by evangelized churches, as Phoebe was sent by St. Paul to do useful work for the church at Corinth, the "keep silence" argument fell to pieces of its own weight of its own weight.

If it is wrong for women to speak in churches it is wrong for men to speak in the same places. If it is proper to commission women to do hospital work in Shanghai and Soochow, it is equally proper to do the same in Chicago and New York—in the words of every creature—and the gates of heaven are open to the highest of Christ's gospel.

And motherhood, the highest and noblest known to the human race, the nearest to the divine nature in greatness and sanctity—motherhood is broad enough, grand enough, self-sacrificing enough, to count all things but the loss of every creature, and the gates of Christ's gospel, in saving the dear children for whose sake motherhood went down into the crucible of the sinners, to bring into the world.

Blaze away, ye critics with slack wads of empty phrases. "It is written that the church is built upon the Savior's commission" to "heal the sick and to preach the gospel to every creature" and the gates of hell will not prevail against genuine work and genuine piety! With great respect,

MRS. W. H. FELTON.

Chicago, May 14, 1894.

Miss Cogswell is now prepared to cut and curl the bang in the latest and most approved fashion for 15 cents. Miss Drew, her New York hairdresser, has the newest styles for hair dressing and her "Marguerite" is a capital thing and becoming to all faces. Face massage, steaming and manicuring a specialty.

A GOOD CHANGE.

The Richmond and Danville's New Schedules Are Good.

The Richmond and Danville made a change of schedule last Sunday, May 14th, and the change proves popular. The schedule limited, of course, remains the same, leaving Atlanta at 12 o'clock noon, daily, but the change is in the leaving time of train No. 36—the "fast mail." Heretofore this train has left Atlanta at 5:15 o'clock p. m., but has now been changed to leave at 3 o'clock p. m., city time. By this change it will be observed that the Richmond and Danville now has trains leaving Atlanta at 5 o'clock a. m., 12 o'clock noon, 4:25 o'clock p. m. and 8 o'clock p. m., being at regular intervals during the day. The vestibule at noon and the fast mail at 11 o'clock p. m. continue to be the "fast trains" for the north and east.

The new schedule of the Georgia Pacific remains pretty much the same as of old, only the night train from Birmingham has been changed into a day train, which reaches Atlanta at 8:30 o'clock p. m., giving an evening train into Atlanta and being a great accommodation to their local patrons and altogether a most satisfactory arrangement.

The Only One in Atlanta.

The Atlanta Hygienic Institute has received, in addition to the many things which have been mentioned for the treatment of diseases, an oxygen apparatus for the generation of oxygen and nitrogen air, used in the treatment of diseases of the lungs, catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia and nervous diseases. This is the only instrument of this kind in Atlanta.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

Smith's Worm Oil acts finely on the stomach and liver, and when children need a liver medicine the Worm Oil will always give satisfaction and at the same time expel any worms that might exist.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children cures, gives quiet, helpful rest. 25 cents a bottle.



DOUGLAS,  
THOMAS &  
DAVISON.

## STATIONERY.

It is now a well-known fact that we do as much stationery business as any half dozen stationery stores combined. At their prices how could it be otherwise.

1,000 pounds of Cream Letter Paper, boxed, the full pound for.....17c

Square Envelopes to match above paper at 5c package or box of 125 for.....25c

1,500 pounds of Turkish Linen and Cream Plate Finished Note Paper, both sizes, ruled or plain, in neat pound packages and sold by the pound 19c

Envelopes to match Turkish Linen Paper, both sizes, 7c package or box of 125 envelopes for.....35c

2,000 boxes of Assorted Paper, all of very fine quality, containing 1 quire paper and 24 envelopes at 10c each.....10c

New lot of fine Society Stationery in the lovely Swiss line and other new lines, an elaborate assortment at 25c box.....25c

5,000 School Tablets, 6 by 9 and a big thick pad, ruled and 500 envelopes bound, each.....25c

Double Ruled Pads in extra thick size, each.....5c

DOUGLAS,  
THOMAS &  
DAVISON.

## LEATHER GOODS.

We bought last week at one third price, a big manufacturer's entire sample line. Hundreds of styles, only one of any kind, and sold at less than half value.

500 purses, pockets books and card cases. Worth up to \$1.00. All in one pile and your choice at.....25c

A big lot of ladies' hand satchels and leather chateaus, the finest goods made, worth up to \$3.00 each, and you get your choice.....98c

500 leather belts, styles for men and women, also a lot of silk belts, made after the most approved styles. Worth up to 75c each. Any in the lot for.....25c

Fine leather belts, silk belts, celluloid belts, the new Empire styles. An elegant assortment and more of them than you ever saw in one lot before. Worth up to \$3.00. You have your choice at.....50c

REMNANTS

Of Wool Dress Goods in the basement. Goods worth 25 and 35 cts. yard, 2 to 8 yard lengths. Sold at a big loss for the basement.

Lundborg's famous extracts, the World's Fair prize winners. Good size bottles, assorted odors.....25c

Lundborg's Sacha, powders, in envelope, each 10c

Colgate's extracts, all odors.....25c

Colgate's Violet Water, 3 oz. size, also 1 Lily of the Valley, each.....35c

Imported Bay Rum, three ounce bottles.....21c

Florida Water, the real article, good size bottle.....25c

House-keepers Ammonia. (Not bottled water).....10c

DOUGLAS,  
THOMAS &  
DAVISON.

## THAT BASEMENT

Only four feet below the level of side walk, with ample entrance and plenty of windows opening on Broad street, well lighted and perfectly ventilated. Prices absolutely unequalled for same values.

1,500 Remnants of Cotton Dress Goods. Gingham, Lawns, Challis, etc. Worth up to 15 cts. yard. On one big table at.....5c

Spool Silks. Black and any color you please, as good as you pay 10 cents spool for. Basement at.....5c

A big lot of dress pattern lengths and shorter remnants of Wool and Wool Mixed Dress Goods, valued up to 35 cents yard. Choice here at.....10c

White Nainsook, short lengths, 2 to 10 yards in a piece. Worth 8 cts. yard, here.....5c

Figured Lawns. Onemore lot.....25c

PERFUMERY

Every article sold has the name of a famous maker. Best goods at prices as low as the cheap stuff is sold for.

Lundborg's famous extracts, the World's Fair prize winners. Good size bottles, assorted odors.....25c

Lundborg's Sacha, powders, in envelope, each 10c

Colgate's extracts, all odors.....25c

Colgate's Violet Water, 3 oz. size, also 1 Lily of the Valley, each.....35c

Imported Bay Rum, three ounce bottles.....21c

Florida Water, the real article, good size bottle.....25c

House-keepers Ammonia. (Not bottled water).....10c

DOUGLAS,  
THOMAS &  
DAVISON.

## NOVELTY SUITS.

Such Novelty Suits as can be had nowhere else. The finest of the fine imported dress goods. We own just 74, all told. It is our policy never to carry a novelty suit from one season to another. To close these, to close them quickly, we offer our entire line, without regard to value.

All suits, heretofore priced at from \$10 to \$18, some rare gems among them. Your choice.....\$5

All suits priced formerly from \$20 to \$40. No finer goods ever made. No finer can be made. Your choice.....\$10

Wool

REMNANTS.

About 500 lengths, from 2 to 8 yards to the piece. Many select dress patterns to be had from the lot. Goods worth up to \$1.25 yard. On one of the big main floor bargain tables at.....25c

Handkerchiefs.

Values—such as you can get at no other store.

500 ladies' pure linen handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered, a good 25c article, here.....15c

Ladies' plain white hemstitched pure linen, each.....10c

Children's unbleached, soft finished, per dozen.....90c

Ladies' pure linen hemstitched, soft finished—the best values ever sold at.....15c

Men's soft pure white hemstitched, 12 in. Each.....25c

Men's pure Japanese silk white hemstitched, large size, worth everywhere.....50c

50 cts. here.....25c

You can buy anything you want here at a smaller price than same thing is sold for at any other place.

## W. C. C. CORSETS.

By a trade chance we came into possession of about 25 dozen of the celebrated W. C. C. Corsets, white and black, qualities from \$1 to \$2.50 each. As we do not handle these, we offer them in our close stock. We will close the entire line at a uniform price, very few of some numbers, a great many of others. Entire assortment on sale in the Basement. Choice for.....50c

CHIL-DREN'S DRESSES.

A sale of Children's Gingham Dresses, the most select styles, the best material, and prettiest patterns ever shown in ready to wear garments.

Set them on Center Counter, Main and front of Underwear and Corset Department.

Special value in a Child's White Cambric dress, deep hem cluster tucks, Yoke, sleeves and neck embroidered, each 98c

Children's and Infant's short dresses, and a complete line of underwear for all ages at prices, heretofore not dreamed of.

Silk Mitts.

Some very desirable novelties just out and only to be seen here.

Black Silk Mitts, with white silk stitching. White pearl buttons to give the mosquito effect. Each.....50c

The Celebrated Kayser Mitts in black and colors. Specially good values at 25c and.....50c

## TOILET SOAPS.

The best sorts at the lowest possible prices.

Colgate's White King, box of 3 cakes for.....15c

Kirk's Turkish Bath, boxes of 1 doz. cks. 44c

Pears' Unscented, the famous Pears' 10 cents cake. Strictly.....10c

Cuticura, the king of all medicated soaps.....15c

Kirk's Brown Windsor and Oat Meal Soaps, boxes of 3 cakes for.....25c

Transparent Glycerine Tablets, the purest of all soaps, per dz. 60c

Buttermilk, the genuine Cosmo, buttermilk, box of 3 cakes for 25c

Kirk's Palestine Lily, a soap, nicely put up, box of three cakes for.....15c

Wash Dress Goods.

New things in every day. Every time you come you will find something not here before.

New 36 inch cambric for waists and dresses. 12c

Columbian crepe, very wide, and fine quality. The regular 12c article, here.....8c

Printed Batistes. Styles equal to the fine percales. Per yard.....7c

New lot 36 inch printed lawns and jacconets. Special values at.....12c

Imported Dimities, new lot just in, dainty new pattern. Per yard.....25c

## SUITS AND WAISTS.

Department now located in co-operative club annex—adjacent to our dress goods room.

Duck Suits, Tuxedo Coats, in pink, blue and heliotrope, striped duck, each.....\$3.00

Tuxedo Suits of black or blue striped duck, 3 buttons at waist, Tailor made, each.....\$3.50

Tuxedo and Eton Serge Suits, with or without Mottos, trimming, from \$6.00 to \$12.50

Ladies' Percale Waists, full-ruled, collar, each.....50c

Ladies' Percale Waists, tucked front and back. Extra full sleeves, blue and pink shades, each.....75c

Percale Waists with Silk Collar and Cuffs, high roll, collar, each.....75c

A very handsome waist, extra big sleeves, Yoke back, an extremely good thing for \$1.25

Madras and Cheviot Waists, almost any styles you please, Yoke back, tailor made, perfect fitting, \$1.75 & \$2

LINEN TOWELS.

Size 15 by 29 inches, and all linen. A usually congratulatory gift on getting for 7c. 35 dozen will be sold in that Basement, each 5c

TURKISH TOWELS.

Size, 18 by 40 in. Bleached Turkish bath towels, an A 1 article in any market in the country. 25 dozen, here, center counter, near basement stairway, each 10c

## BLACK GOODS.

Not to please in this department is an unheard of thing. It would be absolutely impossible to wish for a style we cannot supply.

Just now we are particularly strong on small figured novelties—the most desirable and fashionable of all black dress fabrics.

Figured Granite Cloths, figured Tammies. Made by the celebrated Priestley. By the yard at.....\$1.00

All-wool figured Tammies, 40 inch wide, at 65c

Special value in a 54 in Storm Serge, the best article we have ever seen on sale at \$1.50

40-inch, all wool tammie at 50c

48-inch silk finished Henrietta, jet or blue black, fine twill and a magnificent article at.....\$1

Children's Underbodies.

The celebrated H. & W. and double V. Waists, for Infants, boys and girls.

These waists are a great saving and convenience, and people who have tried them would not think of using any other style garment. All prices up from 50c

Boys' Waists

Made of best Garment Percales, perfect fit and finish, all ages, unbleached each.....50c

Boys' Waists laundered. Choice patterns and light each.....75c

"King" Waists, the best waist ever made, perfect shape, selected styles, each.....\$1

DOUGLAS,  
THOMAS &  
DAVISON.

## Carpets, Curtains and Draperies.

A second floor store, full of desirable new coverings and draperies. Now, bought within the past three months. Prices right. Styles right. Canton Matting by the roll of 40 yards at.....\$4

Matting, the kind you have been accustomed to at 40 and 50 cents yd. Here.....25c

Brass Trimmed cornice poles.....25c

Chinese Bamboo Curtains, attractive always at this season. Each.....\$1.25

You would not think to find so good a quality of Ingrain Carpeting as we show at.....35c

A very good quality tapestry Brussels Carpet at.....55c

Alexander, Smith & Son's Moquette Carpets at.....\$1.00

Floor Oil Cloth, a very good serviceable article at.....35c

Linoleum, new pattern, a complete assortment.....65c

Chenille Portieres with handsome flower dado, full length and width. The pair for.....\$3.50

We have had a good deal to say about those \$1.50 Lace Curtains. We could not say too much, they are better than we can portray them, full 3 1/2 yards long, extra wide patterns, not procurable for less than double the sum we ask. Per pair.....\$1.50

DOUGLAS,  
THOMAS &  
DAVISON.

## Men's Shoes.

Men's Casco Calf Balmors and Congress—plain and cap toe.....1.25

Men's Seal Calf Balmors and Congress, cap and plain toe.....1.50

Men's American Calf Hand Sewed Balmors and Congress.....2.00

Men's Tan Russia Calf Balmors and Congress.....2.00

Men's Kangaroo Balmors and Congress.....2.50

Men's Daisy Kid Balmors and Congress—something very soft.....1.50

Men's French Calf Hand Sewed, Lace and Congress.....3.00

Men's Hand Sewed French Calf, Pat. Leather tip Balmors, very well.....5.00

Men's Hand Sewed, Patent Calf, Blue and Balmors.....4.00

Special.

60 Pairs Jno. M. Moore's Finest Shoes were \$6.00 to \$7.00. We warrant every pair to close now.....3.75

Youths' Shoes.

Youths' Seal Calf Balmors plain and cap toe, heel and spring heel 12-3.....1.00

Youths' Satin Calf Balmors, plain and cap toe.....1.25

Boys' Casco Calf Balmors, plain and cap toe 2-5.....1.00

Boys' Satin Calf Balmors, plain and cap toe 2-5.....1.50

Infant's Dongola Oxford 2-5.....35c

Infant's Dongola 1 Strap Sandal 2-5.....50c

Infant's Dongola Pat. Vamp, 1 Strap Sandal 2-5.....75c

DOUGLAS,  
THOMAS &  
DAVISON.

## Ladies' Shoes.

Ladies' Dongola Button Boots, heel and spring heel—C. S. opera and square toes 1.00

Ladies' Bright Dongola Button Boots, heel and spring heel, cloth and kid top.....1.25

Ladies' Bright Dongola Button Boots, cloth and kid top, C. S. opera Pat. tip.....1.50

Ladies' Genuine Goat Tan Oxford hand turned 75c

Ladies' Dongola M. S. Oxford, C. S. opera and opera toe 75c

Ladies' Dongola M. S. Oxford, C. S. opera and Phil. pat. tip.....1.00

Ladies' Dongola, Hand turned, Oxford, Pat. tip and trimmed cloth and kid top.....1.25

Ladies' Chrome Kid, Hand turned, Oxford cloth and kid top.....1.50

Ladies' Chrome Kid, Hand turned, Blucherette Oxford, Pat. tip and trimmed cloth and kid top.....1.50

Ladies' Vici Kid, Hand turned, Front strap 2.00

Ladies' Vici Kid, Hand turned, Julietti's long patent tip.....2.50

Silks! Silks!

Dress Silk, Waist Silk and Trimming Silk, China Wash Silks, etc. about 1000 yds. Some worth up to \$1.25 a yard. Choice at 39c.

DOUGLAS,  
THOMAS &  
DAVISON.

## Misses' Shoes.

Misses' Dongola Button turned Oxford, heel and spring heel 50c

Misses' Dongola Button Boots, pat. leather and Dongola tip.....1.00

Misses' Bright Dongola Button Boots, kid and cloth top, pat. tip.....1.50

Misses' Dongola Button strap sandal, Hand turned.....1.00

Misses' Tan Russian calf, 1 strap sandal, Hand turned.....1.00

Misses' Dongola Hand turned, Pat. vamp, 1 strap sandal.....1.50

Misses' Vici Kid, Hand turned, 1 strap sandal.....1.50

Misses' Bright Dongola, pat. tip Oxford.....1.25

Children's Shoes.

Children's Dongola Oxford, pat. tip, 8-11.....75c

Children's Dongola Pat. Vamp, 1 strap Sandal 8-11.....1.00

Children's Tan Russian calf Oxford 8-11.....1.00

Children's Dongola and Tan Oxford 8-11.....50c

Children's Dongola Button Shoe 8-11.....50c

Children's Dongola Pat. Vamp, 1 Strap Sandal 8-11.....85c

Boys' Waists

Good material, made at 25c each.

Half wool trousers for boys' pants, good serviceable article, each.....25c

School boy's medium Grey Browns for medium boys' pants. Per yard.....25c

Black Gro. Printed Sateen patterned Values never shown at.....1c

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Good material, made at 25c each.

Half wool trousers for boys' pants, good serviceable article, each.....25c

School boy's medium Grey Browns for medium boys' pants. Per yard.....25c

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**THE GLOBE**  
SHOE & CLOTHING CO  
89 Whitehall. 74-76 S. Broad.

#### OUR CAPACITY DOUBLED.

The first lot of 1,000 Men's all-wool black Cheviot Suits have been duplicated; the kind worth \$12, we sell for \$5. Interspersed with lovely patterns of Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres, making our \$5 Suit department a gorgeous outlay of fashionable patterns, worth \$10, \$12 and \$15. We continue selling at \$5, we can't help it, but it does keep people guessing how we sell them at \$5.



**THE GLOBE**  
SHOE & CLOTHING CO  
89 Whitehall. 74-76 S. Broad.

#### You Can Wear A \$20 WORSTED ... SUIT

By paying \$6.90 or \$8.50. Sacks, Regents, Frocks. Don't listen to reduction sales. Our prices are always reduced. We don't have to sell \$15 and \$20 Worsted Suits at a discount, as we ask less than others, with the discount always off. And such nobby patterns to select from! Have you seen them?

## THE GLOBE'S PRODUCTS AT THE TOP!

Have you looked into our store lately to see how busy we are? Don't you know we are doing the Clothing trade of the city? There are lots and lots of Clothing houses in the city, but they can't meet our prices. Cost them more to buy than it does us to sell. Common factories don't make our kind. You know the secret of our trade. We advertise, and honor our assertions. That's part of our secret. The other part is to make a new customer with every sale. Our main objects are accomplished. Read our page of Bargains.

#### Economical Facts.

Strict attention to this one department causes sad havoc in prices beginning Monday. Knee Pants Suits, 4 to 15, range in price thus: 50c, 98c, \$1.50, \$2. The value is double the price asked for them. The patterns are perfect, the fit faultless. Then we can sell you Child's Knee Pants from 10c pair up.



SEE HOW DELIGHTED.  
A Pair of Infant Shoes bought at the Globe for 12c causes the hilarity. Plenty others little higher.

#### It Is a Pleasure To Talk Hats.

New Shapes are in now in Derbies and Alpines. Straws hold their own—gaining fast favor too. The prices for a Straw Hat 38c, 49c, 83c at the Globe. Haberdashers and other stores ask double the price. Our customers tell us these things must be so. Then there are lots of folks prefer Derbies. A special Hat sale begins Monday. \$1. That's the price for our \$2 hats. All colors.

#### Our Shoes For Men

A LITTLE PRICE  
MAKES THEM YOUR SHOES

#### A Few of Our Endorsements:

Gents' hand-stitched welt, worth \$4.00; our price, \$2.98.  
Gents' plain opera toe, Bal. or Congress, worth \$2.50; our price, \$1.98.  
Gents' Dong, Bal. or Cong., plain or tipped, worth \$2.00; our price, \$1.49.

Many items of interest left off for want of space. We can shoe you, sure.

#### It's Easy Now to Complete Your Wardrobe.

You gain in many ways in buying of us. First, our goods are of the latest metropolitan effects. Second, our prices are correct.

Men's Negligee Shirts 48c. Men's P. K. colored bosom Shirts 69c. Men's unlaundered Shirts 25c and 48c. Men's Underwear 48c Suit, worth \$1. Men's Scrivens Drawers 89c, the one dollar kind. Men's Pepperell Drawers 38c, the fifty cent kind. Plenty of other things you need, and you see the price ain't in the way.

#### IN PERFECT ORDER.

Our Ladies' Shoe Department, and made doubly attractive by the following: Ladies' French Kid Sandals, worth \$2.50, our price, \$1.49. Ladies' Patent Leather Sandals, worth \$2, our price \$1. Ladies' Tan Buckle Sandals, worth \$2, our price \$1.49. Ladies' Cloth-Top Oxfords, worth \$1.75, our price \$1.24. Ladies' Tan Goat Oxfords, worth \$1.50, our price \$1. Misses' Square Opera Tan Oxfords \$1. Child's Square Tan Oxfords 85c. Misses' Black Oxfords \$1.24. A souvenir to every lady Monday in Shoe dept.

Some people read the end of a story first. That's why we talk about our great \$5 Suit sale down here at the bottom. It's interesting wherever you see it. Don't you think so? Or haven't you profited by our advice?

We wish to add for the benefit of mothers that we opened a case of Boys' Waists, only about 95 dozen, they can be bought at 15c. We would have mentioned it sooner, but they just arrived.

**THE GLOBE**  
SHOE & CLOTHING CO  
89 Whitehall. 74-76 S. Broad.

Kindly remember we are the originators of correct prices. A vast amount of space is used by us to make our customers comfortable, to show our goods to an advantage and to make your dollar last the longest.

No one visiting our store need go away unsupplied. Our goods are priced to such a low ebb, that people in very ordinary circumstances or a very economical turn of mind, can and will be able to buy. We close at 6:30 prompt; Saturdays 11 p. m. Extra salesman to fill out of town orders.



## GEN. LONGSTREET

Reviews the Reconstruction Era and  
His Part Therein.

IN HIS ZEAL FOR STATE AUTONOMY

He Was Willing to Accept the  
Terms Offered.

HE OPPOSED THE REIGN OF MILITARISM

And Believes That the South Would Have  
Escaped Unto Oppression by Having  
Accepted the Situation at First.

Gainesville, Ga., May 19.—(Special.)—It has frequently been asserted that General Longstreet, John B. Hood, Joe Wheeler, Harry Hays and some other prominent Confederate generals met in New Orleans to discuss the status of affairs in 1867, and the result of the conference was that it was agreed that General James Longstreet should lead off in a letter, advising the southern people to "accept the situation" and sustain the reconstruction measures of congress as the best solution of the pending problem.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Hardwicke, of Corpus Christi, Tex., has heard of this conference, and having served in Virginia with General Longstreet, and feeling that his old comrade had been unjustly abused, he wrote to him, and the following is the reply:

"Gainesville, Ga., May 18, 1894.—Rev. J. B. Hardwicke, Sr., Corpus Christi, Tex. My Dear Friend and Comrade: Referring to your favor and inquiries, I beg to say there was no change. I did not resign from the United States army because Mr. Abraham Lincoln was elected president, but I served under him several months, as did also Generals Robert E. Lee, Joseph and Albert Sidney Johnston and many other southern generals.

"As a class the officers in the regular army, without regard to section, were union men in sympathy and interest, and many had given a life-time service to it as a nation.

"There may have been probably as many as a dozen abolitionists and half as many secessionists in the service; but political matters did not receive serious consideration in connection with official duties or obligations.

"General Grant, General McClellan, General Meade, General Hancock, and very many others, who became prominent in the union armies, were democrats, but when war between the people became the crucial test they abandoned politics and, for the time, joined the union-republican party against the south.

"When the south came under the supreme pressure of war, the issue of struggle, with the southern-born officers in the old army was not political, but the southern people and their cause.

"The point was, 'Shall we bear arms against them or for them?'

"We had the unquestionable right to tender our resignation, and when accepted, we were free to choose our course, but while holding a commission in the United States army we were not.

"I came south and reported at Richmond about July 1, 1861.

"After the war the southern states were put through a form of reconstruction as ordered by President Andrew Johnson. Governors and legislators were elected and installed as state governments, all or nearly all democratic. These governments were recognized by congress, but laws were enacted conferring the ballot upon the negro, and the acceptance of such new laws by these state governments was made the condition precedent of their complete restoration or rehabilitation. Simultaneously congress by law declared that in case of rejection of the condition that the state government should be removed and military or provisional governors substituted in the south to enforce reconstruction under the late enactments. The matter was submitted in the early months of 1867.

"At this juncture one of the leading city papers of New Orleans appealed to the confederate generals for their advice in the premises, stating the soldiers would give more disinterested counsel than the politicians as to the course the people should adopt. My name headed the roll call, and as urged by this paper I responded.

"The New Orleans Times was the paper that made the call upon confederate commanders for their advice as to the reconstruction measures. After calling for my advice and receiving it, this and other papers built the bridges between us, called me 'deserter,' etc. The other generals, who answered the call, advised reconstruction, but, after the storm burst upon me, claimed tier plan was democratic reconstruction, which was an after thought, a contradiction or myth, for the purpose of the negro suffrage at all hazards, while the laws providing for reconstruction had acceptance or ratification of negro suffrage for its salient condition precedent and chief cornerstone. My letter of 1867 was not political, except in so far as it recommended accepting the Shellabarger bill as the quickest solution of our troubles. Doubtless this bill was purely framed to force the negro democracy to accept negro suffrage or the crequecent overthrow of democratic governments and legislatures in all the southern states. When Georgia refused it, for instance, Governor Jenkins was driven out and General Ruger installed as provisional governor or military commander. It was to prevent the subversion of all civil authority and the overthrow of our state governments, and to maintain the status quo in friendly hands, that I thought it wiser to accept the Shellabarger bill than to resolve everything into chaos, etc. There was no conference between our ex-confederate commanders and me about my letter, my answer to the call of The New Orleans Times was written without consultation, nor did any but one see it until it was published, but after the publication and storm he denied it; so it seems the mention of any other name in connection with it would not be proper.

"The matter was quite simple, or seemed so to my mind, and may be summarily stated as follows: Do the interests of the people, who have so vainly followed us, call for recognition and acceptance of the laws of congress, the full recognition of their state governments, the preservation of state autonomy, or do they call for a prompt rejection of those laws, the consequent subversion of state autonomy by military commanders and the vigorous enforcement of those laws by the bayonet? My judgment was, the interests of our people called for peace and putting behind us all war spirit and feeling, and my answer was, in substance, that the congressional reconstruction measures should be in good faith accepted; the negro suffrage should be given a fair trial, and, if it proved to be premature, to go to congress and ask its repeal or withdrawal in due course of law. That was all at first. But my response opened the flood gates of savage abuse and unprecedented ferocity. It was denounced as 'treason,' desertion from my people to the enemy, and still it goes.

"Democracy made resistance to negro suffrage the exclusive issue of the day, to be rejected at all hazards, military satraps and all other things acceptable, but negro suffrage, never!

"From the quarters of the earth poured letters threatening my assassination, and all dire things that could be devised by kuklux Klan and similar associations. All my efforts to put the matter before the people were futile. The press was closed against me, and amidst the passion of the passion the 'still small voice' of truth and reason was drowned, and even the very newspaper that insisted it was my duty to advise, our people denounced me as a 'deserter' for doing the very thing it urged me to do. Following its lead and initiative, others took up the change, exaggerated and

disseminated it broadcast, but they were careful not to publish my letter, and suppressed the very paper upon which they predicated such severe accusations; all this to the face of the largest my loyalty to the best interests of our people. Governor Joseph E. Brown, with his usual good judgment, came to a recognition of the reconstruction measures, but after the overthrow of our state autonomy and the assignment of military governors, or 'satraps,' as then denominated. In this connection it should be remembered that we accepted paroles of honor at the capitulation at Appomattox courthouse under pledges to obey and respect the laws of congress, my construction or observance of which led to my being piloried in the press.

"The condition of things at the time I wrote that much-misunderstood letter of 1867 is aptly described by Judge John L. Hopkins in an address upon that troublous period:

"But few persons were then able to rise above the passions of the times and look to the good of the whole country. The man who had presided in the councils of the government just when all his great and noble qualities appeared to find their opportunity for their exercise, was taken away by the assassin and, so far as we could then see or know, humanity had lost its most powerful friend when Lincoln fell.

"At that time two classes of opinion were in view. One sought to press the situation to what was supposed to be its logical conclusion, that was to complete the work of the sword. The other to hold matters where they were until passion could be removed and reason appear. The latter was the nobler and more difficult task. To restrain and hold and wait required the courage of the patriot."

"It was with this class I identified myself. It would have been much more comfortable to me to have kept silent and pursued the 'even tenor of my way,' but I felt I owed a duty to the brave and gallant men with whom I had fought for four years.

"The 'minute men' who, in 1861, wore the cockades and vaunted that 'one southern soldier could whip five yankees,' and the war on, were almost as difficult to find at the front as a drop of water spilled in the desert of Sahara the time of the crusades, were as vociferous and venomous in 1867 as they had been 'invincible in war and inviolable in peace,' and these were the men who primarily led the assault on me in 1867 and poisoned the minds of many good men against me for years. If these men are sincere in their professions, they approve of and advocate today what they maligned me for favoring in 1867. Many of these men are supporters of Governor Joseph E. Brown, who was a delegate to the convention that nominated General Grant for the presidency on a platform that went far beyond my letter of 1867. We honestly believed it would aggravate our existing difficulties to reject the proffered terms of the Shellabarger bill; and I thought it better and far wiser for our civil institutions to be in friendly hands than entrusted to strangers and alien agencies.

"We would then have retained the machinery of government, which we had been accustomed, and been spared much of the suffering and privations when passion and prejudice ruled the day. We would have strengthened and held up the hands of the magnanimous men at the north like Grant, Seward and others, who sincerely desired to make easy the novel process of reconstruction. The best terms by the conqueror are usually offered first, and the rejection of the first offer usually advised our people to accept, provoked still harsher conditions that were later forced upon us, embarrassing and embittering our situation.

"My part in the reconstruction measures was taken and ended in the early months of 1867 under the circumstances herein related. Two years thereafter General Grant was inaugurated as president of the United States, but at the time I wrote my letter as indicated it seemed the dominant party would nominate Salmon P. Chase, Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley, Benjamin Wade, or some such party, and there was not nor could there have been any ulterior motive nor tacit understanding between General Grant and myself as to writing the letter referred to. General Grant was above such paltry considerations. I should have instantly rejected and resented such an approach, and the subject was too momentous. Yet when President Grant put my name to the senate for confirmation as surveyor of customs at New Orleans the torrent broke forth against the new arrangement. General Grant had induced my course early in 1867 when Johnston was president, and Grant not a formidable presidential possibility, by promises so far in the future as to be wholly beyond reach or influence for political reasons. With the president to look so far ahead and the sagacity to work out such schemes and inductions, he was the last man in the country to project them. The act was prompted by his big, generous heart, not by the individual, but to the south as the olive branch, but to the people that prejudice beclouded its appreciation. It seemed an opportunity to project them, not warped by passion. In the cabinet of Mr. Cleveland a gentleman who with me, the premier carried lead in his body received under General Sherman at Atlanta, while the Birmingham reunion sends a cordial invitation to the Grand Army to visit the southern metropolises at its regular encampment.

"In this I have sought to make plain the circumstances and conditions surrounding me at the time to which you refer. You ask, in case I have failed to put the matter clearly before you, that you will make a further call upon me. My dear friend, I do so swiftly by, and now that the happy signs indicate a favorable opportunity to be heard, I endeavor to do so. My original and continuing purpose was the betterment of our people, and it is important they should be undeceived and know the real truth of the political history of their country. I am very truly and fraternally yours,

JAMES LONGSTREET.

NOTES FOR THE CURIOUS.

A Vegetable Caterpillar.

From The St. Louis Republic.

In New Zealand and Australia they have an annual vegetable oddity, which, from all accounts, cannot be equaled by any other animal or inanimate object upon the earth's surface. It is the question of the many antipodean wonders and paradoxes, and, for the want of a better name, has been called the "bullrush caterpillar" or "vegetable worm." The native Tasmanian name for the oddity is "Awo-Hotete." The above ground portion of this vegetable worm is a fungus of the order sphaeria, which grows to a height of six to eight inches. When pulled up by the root, the fungus is found to consist of a large caterpillar, showing head, segments and breathing holes—every detail of the grub being perfectly preserved. On examination of the interior of the caterpillar, it is found to be composed of a "punky" looking substance, really the root of the fungus, which has cremated every fiber of what was once a living, breathing creature's anatomy. All the instances which Buckland records, the sphaeria had made its attack in the fold of skin between the second and third segments of the caterpillar and had replaced all the animal substance of the creature's body with a hard brown vegetable growth resembling the fungoid growth on blackberry and other vines.

How High Was "Babel's Tower?"

The exact date of the building of "Nimrod's Folly," as the Chaldeans say in alluding to the scriptural tower of Babel (the Armenians speak of it as the "tower of confusion of tongues"), or the height to which it penetrated the rarified atmosphere of the Oriental plains, will, perhaps, never be known. The date of the laying of the foundation of the famous structure is usually set at 2,347 years before Christ, or in the year of the flood, 101.

The expression of the sacred historian that its top was to "reach unto heaven" is now generally set down as a strong Hebrew phrase denoting a very lofty tower, but not necessarily meaning one that would reach to the abiding place of the Lord and His hosts. Proof that this is probable may be found in several places in holy writ. The walls of the cities of Canaan are described by Moses in similar phraseology. The spies

sent out by him returned and reported that the cities of that country were great and were "walled up to heaven." See Deuteronomy 1, 28 and 34, 1. There is a Jewish legend recorded in the Talmud which tells us that God did not put a stop to the building of the tower until after it had reached a height of 10,000 fathoms, which is equal to nearly 12 English miles, but the sacred historians have not in a single instance left data upon which we can base a calculation of its exact height and girth, and one of the best articles on this omission, no doubt, that the imaginative Orientals and other ancient writers have given such fabulous and extravagant traditions concerning it. Even St. Jerome alleges, from the testimony of eye-witnesses, who claimed to have seen and examined the ruins of the sky-scraping shaft, that in his day (born 345 A. 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# KEELY COMPANY

The greatest Monday yet, Values that have never before been approached here or elsewhere. Enthusiasm will be sustained early and late. Our array of Bargains was prepared for the purpose of capturing the crowd. Every appended item is a winner and a money-saver. Just for a striking starter:

**From 8 to 11 a. m.** Half-wool Challis, Printed Batiste, French Cambrics, Scotch Dimities, French Clear Lawns and Printed Ducks, ranging in value from 12½c to 25c and in lengths from 6 to 12 yards. **94c**

**From 11 to 1 p. m.** Figured Jaconats, Irish Lawns, Printed Sateens, Satin Mulls, Fine Seersuckers, Swivel Gingham, Striped Lawns and Fancy Dimities, worth from 15c to 30c; choice at. **12½c**

## Silks.

The prices are low enough to make a silk worm turn indignantly. The progress of the season has brought to our counters the choicest qualities and most popular patterns at prices that ignore costs. A recent arrival imports fresh interest to the Silk selling that has been going on here. You have not seen such chances this year. What more do you want?

Wash Silks, principally stripes in the new colorings, and a magnificent assortment of Printed Chinas, worth 65c; our price only **39c**

Venetian Crepes, Japanese Habutai, Surah Sublimes and 24-inch Plain Indias. Not a yard is worth under 75c; our price only **49c**

Superb variety Novelty Printed Chinas, Novelty Cantons, Shanghai and fancy Punjum Silks in the rarest styles, worth \$1.25; our price **75c**

Nearly two hundred pieces of Iridescent Glace Silks, Changeable Taffetas and 27-inch Indias and Japs in exquisite patterns, worth \$1; our price **65c**

A gorgeous array of Printed Chinas, Novelty Cantons, Shanghai and fancy Punjum Silks in the rarest styles, worth \$1.25; our price **75c**

Ten thousand dollars worth of Silks including Chene Taffetas, Bengalines, Paille Francaise, Jacquard Surahs, Armure and Waffle Effects, Satin Duchesse, Merveilleux Glace, in myriad designs glowing with prismatic hues, worth up to \$1.50; our price **97c**

Our advice is: Buy now, buy low, buy at once—immediately.

## Dresses.

Equal selling in Ready-made dresses to that proceeding here during this month has never been known in the south. It is a hearty response to the extraordinary facilities which our present leadership secures. We put on sale Monday morning another large shipment of Ready-to-wear Costumes of the most desirable stuffs and styles at prices less than ever.

Women's House Wrappers, made of standard Calico, dainty stripes and figures on navy, pink, lilac and light blue grounds. Full sleeves. Only **98c**

Women's House Wrappers, made of fine quality Calico, light and dark colors, round Mother Hubbard yoke and full sleeves. Only **\$1.25**

Women's House Wrappers, made of pretty Princess Lawns, light grounds with tinted figures, ruffle yoke with lace and full sleeves. Only **\$1.50**

Women's Two-piece Suits, made of fine French Sateens, black grounds with small, neat designs, supple waist trimmed with daisy ribbon. Only **\$2.75**

Women's Duck Dresses, tan and blue grounds with soft mingled effect, made with stylish Tuxedo coat, very stunning. Only **\$2.25**

Women's Biscayan Duck Dresses, in blue and tan with narrow white stripes and light flower figures, made with Klimenny coat. Only **\$3.75**

Women's Worsteds Serge Suits, new tight-fitting coat, shield front, skirt full and wide, seams all bound, two colors, black and navy. Only **\$4.98**

Women's Worsteds Serge Suits, made with the Tuxedo coat, front and reverses faced with rich Moire Silk, seams satin bound. Only **\$6.48**

The most critical would never imagine any of the above to be factory made. The finest made-to-order work don't surpass them in important features.

## Shirt Waists.

The display of Women's Waists is unique and fascinating. Their style will delight and their cheapness charm you. Don't ignore them.

Women's Shirt Waists, made out of the best Percales in all the newest styles, worth \$2; our price **\$1.50**

Women's Shirt Waists, made out of best Wash Silks in all the newest styles, worth \$5; our price **\$3.75**

Women's Shirt Waists, made out of fine black China Silk, newest styles, worth \$6.50; our price **\$4.50**

In view of present prices for made-to-wear Waists, home-work is extravagance; also a waste of energy and nerve power. We have got these things down to a quick-selling basis.

## Wash Goods.

The merchant who can take the largest quantities and pay the cash is the commander. The intelligence of this community has put that power in our hands. We are using it faithfully. The following quotations represent the biggest values we ever saw. When we took control of this vast lot of Wash Goods, fresh from the hands of foremost makers, we scored a point that helps to place us at the top of magnificent retailing. You can get the marrow of the movement from these—all Cotton:

Good quality Dress Gingham, worth 8c; our price **5c**

Standard brands Indigo Calico, worth 8c; our price **5c**

Novelty Cotton Challis, worth 8c; our price **5c**

Fine Shirting Prints, worth 8c; our price **5c**

Neat Figured Lawns, worth 8c; our price **5c**

Striped Princess Lawns, worth 12½c; our price **8c**

Fancy Printed Lawns, worth 12½c; our price **8c**

Solid Edinboro Ducks, worth 15c; our price **10c**

Fancy French Batiste, worth 15c; our price **10c**

Fine English Percales, worth 15c; our price **10c**

Figured American Muslins, worth 15c; our price **10c**

Egyptian Dimities, very sheer, with white grounds and colored figures, worth 30c; our price **19c**

Grecian Lawns, white grounds, with colored stripes and figures, 40 inches wide, worth 30c; our price **19c**

Duchesse Jaconat, white and tinted grounds with plain and wave stripes, 40 inches wide, worth 30c; our price **19c**

Novelty Dimities, tinted grounds, with a great variety of odd but graceful designs, worth 40c; our price **20c**

Imported French Organdies, see window display and you may judge of the exquisite printings, worth 50c; our price **30c**

## White Goods.

Saving prices anywhere you stop among these spotless treasures. Girl graduates, to be, and maidens on the carpet may enrich their wardrobes and enhance their beauty by embracing these opportunities:

Five thousand yards evenly woven Indian Linens, full 40 inches wide, worth 18c; our price **10c**

Three thousand yards imported Swiss, beauteified with various sizes of Seed Dots, 35c, 25c and **20c**

Five thousand yards Dotted Swiss, worth in all markets 75c, 65c and 50c; our price 50c, 40c and **35c**

Ten thousand yards Swiss, with Seed Dots forming geometrical groups, broad stripes and other attractive designs worth \$1 and 75c; our price 75c and **65c**

White French Organdie, 68 inches wide, worth 90c; our price 65c. And the same not quite so sheer, worth 75c; our price **49c**

A limited number of those new and very hard-to-get plain white French Organdie Accordions Plaited Skirts, worth \$7.50; our price **\$5**

## Gloves.

Don't look through the Glove stock if you are weak-willed and ought not to buy. The prices are as tempting as the goods. We show the pick of the best. Here's a hint:

Women's tan and black Silk Gloves, odd sizes, our price only **25c**

Women's Silk Mitts in cream, white and black that sold last season at 75c, 50c and 40c; price now 50c, 35c and **25c**

Women's Silk Mitts, 16-button lengths for evening wear, in white, cream, tan, gray, blue and pink. **75c**

Women's Black Silk Gloves, with the Keely Double Finger Tips, extra thick where the wear is most **50c**

Women's Black Silk Gloves, with the Kayser Patent Finger Tips, that you know so well **75c**

Women's 4-button length Glazed Kid Gloves, finished with large pearl buttons, in white, cream, havana, mode, tan and gray; fitted at the counter **\$1**

Women's 8-button length Mousquetaire Suede Kid Gloves, finished with three large pearl buttons and self-colored stitchings, street and evening shades. **\$1.50**

## Fans.

The price-wizard has bewitched the Fans. They fascinate with beauty, allure with cheapness. Today they clamor to be heard. A strong bargain-breeze blows thro' the department and profits are scattered to the winds. These give an idea:

Three thousand Japanese Folding Fans, imported to retail from \$2.25 down to 20c; our price from \$1 down to **10c**

Women's well-made black Silk and Satin Fans, sold by others at 50c; our price only **35c**

Women's beautiful black Silk Fans, made light and strong by numerous Japanese sticks **75c**

Persian Silk Fans, white wooden sticks, delicate tinted grounds with neat flower designs, worth \$1; our price **75c**

## Hosiery.

An embarrassed importer wanted an expansion of cash. We told him that you would put up the money, if he would put down the prices. He did so. We advanced the money and now you must reimburse us. We expect to get back our money Monday.

Women's fast black Hose, warranted stainless and seamless, sold all around at 25c; our price **15c**

Women's 40-gauge Richelieu ribbed fast black Hose, silk finished, worth 40c; our price **25c**

Women's Ingrain Lisle black Hose with white heels and toes, sold everywhere at 50c; our price **33c**

Women's tan colored Lisle Thread Hose, imported to sell at 50c; our price **35c**

Misses' regular-made black Hose, warranted Hermsdorf dye, worth 20c; our price **15c**

Misses' tan Lisle Hose, with Richelieu ribs, worth as values 40c; our price **25c**

Misses' black and tan 1x1 ribbed and plain Hose, that costs 40c elsewhere; our price **25c**

## Ribbons.

Just three items from a comprehensive stock are enough to show the drift.

Pure silk No. 7 Satin Ribbon in all the current colors **8c**

Pure silk No. 9 Satin Ribbon in all the current colors **10c**

Pure silk No. 9 Moire Ribbon in all the current colors **10c**

If you want Ribbons for the graduating dress, or any other purpose, here's where price favors you greatly.

## Women's Vests.

Importers were compelled to sell at a loss—that's why these goods are lower than ever before known.

Women's Swiss Ribbed Vests **8c**

Women's Lisle Thread Vests **35c**

Women's Lisle Thread, Richelieu Ribbed Vests **50c**

Imported Silk Vests, made low neck and sleeveless, in cream, pink, blue and black **75c**

## Shoes.

This week we offer some exceptional chances in Slippers for house, street and evening wear—but more especially are we strong in the sorts that are proper for graduating and commencement uses. They are:

White Kid Opera and White Kid Strap Slippers. All prices.

White Satin, fine Beaded and graceful Buckle Slippers.

We show a greater range of styles in Oxfords than the united displays of combined competition, and prices have reached rock bottom.

Women's Oxfords, with wrinkled vamps and square toes.

Women's Oxfords, with clon tops—the new Blucherettes.

Women's Oxfords, with patent leather tips and Piccadilly toes.

Women's Carmencitas, with elastic sides and long patent leather tips.

Women's Tan, Russet and Chocolate colored Oxfords.

# THE ATLANTA HOUSEFURNISHING COMPANY

57 PEACHTREE STREET.

## Down Go Prices

### Crockery, Glassware, China, Tinware and House Furnishing Goods!

We are offering bargains all along the line for next week, and save you money by buying from us. We will make it to your interest to come and see us.

## Glassware.

Crystal Tumblers **3c** each  
Crystal Goblets **4c** each  
Crystal Glass Pitchers **25c** each  
Fruit Comports, 7 inch **20c** each  
Cake Stands **20c** each  
Large Berry Bowls **15c** each  
Ice Cream Saucers **4c** each  
Coco-Cola Glasses **70c** doz  
Wine Glasses **75c** doz

Our stock of Glassware is full in every particular. Prices are lower than ever offered for first-class goods.

## Crockery.

English China Cups and Saucers **5c**  
English China Plates **5c**  
Cream Pitchers **10c**  
Ice Cream Saucers **4c**  
White Bowls **4c**  
Platters, 10 inch, only **10c**  
Rockingham Teapots **15c**  
Large Yellow Baking Dish **10c**

We are offering Dinner Sets in English, German and French China, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

We keep everything nice to ornament your Hall, Parlor, Library and Bedroom. We have a large line of Kitchen Goods, besides Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, etc.

## Miscellaneous Articles:

3-Gallon stoneware churns **40c** each  
3-Gallon stoneware water pitcher **30c** each  
3-Gallon stoneware water pitchers **10c** each  
10-inch stoneware cooking vessels **10c** each  
5-inch tin pie plates **2c** each  
8-inch tin pie plates **5c** each  
7-inch tin baking pans **5c** each  
24-Inch wire screen dish covers **60c** each  
5-Inch flower pots **5c** each  
6-Inch flower pots **5c** each  
7-Inch flower pots **5c** each  
8-Inch flower pots **5c** each  
9-Inch flower pots **5c** each  
10-Inch flower pots **5c** each  
Fly fans **20c** each

Come and examine our stock and prices and be convinced. We have the nicest store, the largest assortment and the lowest prices.

THE ATLANTA HOUSE FURNISHING CO.,  
57 Peachtree Street.

## THE POCKET

WE PLEASE by giving you your money-value in selling you GOOD SHOES.

## THE HEART

WE SOOTHE by making you look seemingly and modish.

## THE FOOT

WE COMFORT when we make your SHOE FIT.

N. HESS' SONS, CHAS. ADLER, Mgr.  
Factory: Baltimore. 13 Whitehall Street.

## GREAT PANIC SALE



Of Fine Furniture, beginning Monday morning. This suit, white and gold, French enamel, fine India brocatelle, only \$35.00; the cheapest suit on earth!

\$50,000.00

Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Hatracks, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Chiffoniers, Couches, Easy Chairs. 200 solid oak Hotel Beds, with spring beds, mattresses and bedding, at half price. Everything must be sold.

P. H. SNOOK & SON.

KEELY COMPANY



# AT NASHON AT MACON. TOO OLD TO MARRY. WARTON IN MUSCOGEE.

The Colonel Drives Through the City in Royal Style.

FOUR HORSES HAUL THE WAGON BOY

He Has a Brass Band, Too, and a Large Audience of Soldiers are Preparing to Go Into Camp This Week.

Macon, Ga., May 19.—(Special.)—Hon. W. T. Atkinson has every reason to be well satisfied with the reception accorded him tonight at the Academy of Music by the people of Bibb county. Every seat on the three floors was occupied and standing room was at a premium. There were nearly 2,000 persons present and the vast majority of them were decidedly for Atkinson. He was escorted from the Brown house by a large delegation of representative citizens. He was driven in a carriage drawn by four horses. A long procession, headed by a brass band, accompanied him. When he entered the Academy of Music and proceeded to the stage he was greeted by tumultuous cheering. The occupying members of the stage were the following prominent citizens: R. H. Smith, W. D. Nottingham, Ed. Huguonin, Sam Altmyer, A. M. Wolf, H. C. Tindall, W. G. Willis, Jake Hart, B. W. Sperry, A. Proudly, Frank Leverett, A. T. Holt, W. J. Schatzman, Bob Hodges, James H. Blount, Jr., T. J. Carling and J. Van Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson spoke with great zeal and eloquence. He said nothing in ridicule or bitterness of the life and character of General Evans. He gave some attention to national affairs and pledged himself to state banks of issue, for an unlimited coinage of silver, tariff reform and income tax. He gave strong denial to the charges brought against him in the campaign and a full explanation of his various votes on state legislation about which he has been criticised.

## The Macon Military.

The Macon companies will leave on Monday morning for Griffin to spend ten days at Camp Northern. The companies are the Volunteers, Floyd Rifles, Hussars and Light Infantry. They will leave here at 8 o'clock a. m., via the Central road. These companies belong to the Second Georgia regiment. There are twelve companies in this regiment. Colonel C. M. W. Willis, of the 2d B. Huguonin is lieutenant colonel. Each of the Macon companies will go with full ranks. Other companies of the regiment will join the local companies here and go to Griffin.

## Willie Bell's Freedom.

Some time ago a negro boy named Willie Bell was sentenced to the penitentiary for life for setting fire to the house of Captain George Dure. Bell's attorney, Mr. Dick Jordan, appealed to the supreme court and that tribunal granted a new trial and in its decision plainly said that the evidence on which Bell was convicted was circumstantial and that he ought not to have been found guilty. Today Judge Hardman made a motion that the case be not pressed, and Judge Hardman so ordered. Bell will now be discharged from the penitentiary and return to Macon.

## Miss Hart Won.

Recently on petition of Mr. C. E. Hart, his sister, Miss Narcissa Hart, was tried by a jury in the court of ordinary on the charge of lunacy and she was declared to be of unsound mind. Miss Hart maintained that she was sane and sane and had the case appealed to the superior court. Today the case was called. No one appeared on the opposite side and Judge Hardman ordered that the verdict of the jury of the court of ordinary be set aside and Miss Hart will not be sent to the insane asylum.

## Declared Crazy.

A jury tried Arthur Peterson today, a white man, on an accusation of lunacy, and he was declared to be of unsound mind and a fit subject for the insane asylum. He will be sent there as soon as there is room for him.

## President O'Connor.

Hon. P. J. O'Connor, who was elected president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians for the year 1904, arrived in Macon tonight en route to his home in Savannah. He was met at the depot by a number of members of the Macon division of Hibernians and most hospitably entertained. President O'Connor is well known in Macon and highly respected. He was formerly a student at Pico Nono college, now St. Stanislaus, in this city.

## Everett Has Returned.

Mr. Sam Everett, a highly esteemed citizen and shoe merchant of Macon, has returned from Albany, Americus and Savannah, where he gave wonderful exhibitions of hypnotism. In Savannah, especially, his hypnotic powers were marvelously successful in accomplishing all he undertook to do.

## Newspaper Notes.

Judge John L. Hardman spent today in Eatonton. The choir of St. Joseph's Catholic church will give a grand concert next Wednesday night at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the Macon division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Mrs. J. O. Wynn returned to Atlanta today after a week's visit to Macon. Numerous brilliant receptions were tendered her during her stay in the city, and a number of her delightful social attentions were shown her. Her many friends and admirers regret that Mrs. Wynn's visit was so short.

Miss Mamie Wiley, who has been to Baltimore, attending Miss Carey's school, and Miss Martha Johnson, who has been attending Mrs. Wynn's school, returned to Macon tonight. The two girls returned to Macon tonight. Andrew Foster, for whom the officers have been looking for nearly a year, was arrested today. He is charged with having shot another negro named Howard.

The board of education will meet tonight and decide how much money to ask the county commissioners to appropriate for school purposes for the ensuing school term of 1904-5. The commissioners last year appropriated \$30,000. The finance committee of the board of education will appear before the commissioners about next Thursday to ask for the appropriation. The finance committee is composed of Messrs. Cabanis, T. D. Tinsley, Morrison Rogers and J. L. Harleman.

Miss Helen Platt of Atlanta, is visiting her niece, Mrs. R. W. Patterson. Today in the United States court Attorney Estes, for the Macon Gaslight and Water Company, deposed the Carswell hearing postponed until June 15th, so that the plan of reorganization could be perfected. Judge Speer refused the request. Estes then argued that the court has no jurisdiction, as only interest is due.

## Speaks Well for the Bank.

Brunswick, Ga., May 19.—(Special.)—The National Bank of Brunswick has called in its series "A" certificates, which were issued to the creditors of the First National Bank and which fall due July 15th and September 15th. Interest on these certificates will cease on June 1st. This is an evidence of the strength of the new bank, and a compliment to the management of Brunswick's returning prosperity.

## THE DEATH ROLL.

Elberton, Ga., May 19.—(Special.)—During this week Elberton has lost three estimable ladies, Mrs. Martha D. Roebuck, Mrs. Sallie Worley and Miss Carrie Norman. Mrs. Roebuck was eighty-seven years old. A lady of high and unexcelled Christian character, she was the mother of Judge Henry A. Roebuck and Miss Mary Roebuck, of Elberton, and of Colonel William Roebuck, of Harlem, Ga.

Mrs. Sallie Worley, wife of Colonel Joseph Worley, a prominent Christian leader, died on May 17th, after a short illness. She leaves several small children.

Miss Carrie Norman, daughter of Mr. H. P. Norman, died on May 15th, after a long and severe illness. Miss Carrie was only child and quite a lovely young lady.

Cricket. The Macon cricket team, George Mutch, an old citizen of this city, was killed on May 19th.

# AT NASHON AT MACON. TOO OLD TO MARRY. WARTON IN MUSCOGEE.

The Doctor's Family Object and Break Up a Match.

HIS LOVE IS A PRETTY YOUNG WIDOW

She Demands Compensation for Her Wounded Heart, and Gets a Check Which is Accepted.

Albany, Ga., May 19.—(Special.)—An old man of seventy-four winters and a pretty little woman in widow's weeds were December and May in an interesting romance which has been weaving for some months. This morning it reached a climax by the sudden decision on the part of the old gentleman, under stress of family objections, not to keep his engagement to marry the young widow. The old gentleman was Dr. J. W. Farrar, and the pretty young widow was Mrs. W. W. Dawson. Both are highly connected. For some months Dr. Farrar has been worshipping at the widow's shrine, against strong objections on the part of his family, who did not relish the idea of one so young coming into the household as its domestic head. But the old man, with this new love burning in his breast, was hard to discipline. On Friday, taking the bit in his teeth, he ran away from home, came to this city and was followed a few hours thereafter by the young and pretty widow. Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night the old gentleman made an effort to secure a great deal of good for his family. He denied him that instrument for good and sufficient reasons, which necessarily forced a postponement of the nuptials. This delay proved fatal to the old man's hopes, for, with other avenues of escape closed off, a young man, a friend of Farrar's family, made a life and death drive from this place to Dawson and reached there in time to enable members of the doctor's family to reach this city by an early morning train. Upon their arrival there was an immediate, a tearful and a stormy interview, in which the law was laid down to him. He finally wilted and promised to break off the engagement. An attorney was called and made, and it was finally done. The widow in the meantime gave the doctor and his friends to understand that she did not propose to have her heart lacerated for nothing, and was easily satisfied with which brought forth a check sufficient to save her wounded affection. Then the widow signed an agreement releasing the old man from his engagement, and the curtain was rung down on the romance. The attachment of the doctor claims that Mrs. Jackson exercised a peculiar and almost irresistible influence over him, which, to those who saw her, was easily explained by the widow's youth and beauty.

## AFTER EDITOR DOOLAN.

Chatham's Grand Jurors Condemn an Attack on Judge Fallgaiter. Savannah, Ga., May 19.—(Special.)—In their general presentments made today the grand jury of the superior court took cognizance of an editorial published in last Saturday's issue of The Evening Dispatch attacking Judge Robert Fallgaiter as a member of the registration commission, for rendering the decision of the commission in refusing to dismiss Register McIntire on account of some weak charges that were brought against him.

The editorial was headed, "Partisanship Vindicated," and although the judges of the city court and court of ordinary are also members of the commission, it seemed to single out Judge Fallgaiter as a mark.

The editorial was denounced by the grand jurors as unfounded, and upon it was placed the stamp of their condemnation. They recommended that the solicitor general investigate it to see if it did not come under the law on criminal libel.

Judge Fallgaiter thanked the grand jury for their statement and he said he courted a just and fair criticism on all occasions, but desired to have it always accompanied by a fair and true statement of the facts which were not given in this case.

## MAKES THE FARMERS BLUE.

The Cold Weather Brings Out Overcoats in Columbus. Columbus, Ga., May 19.—(Special.)—A serious cold wave is sweeping over the state today. The thermometer this morning registered 47 degrees, but tonight at 11 o'clock it had advanced to 55 degrees. A frost for tomorrow morning has been anticipated all day. A high wind is blowing all through the day and tonight which removes the good accomplished by yesterday's splendid rain. Old residents can't remember such severe cold at this season of the year.

## MYSTERY OF A CHILD.

Found Alone on a Train—No One Can Place It. Montgomery, Ala., May 19.—(Special.)—A well-dressed boy of three years was found asleep on a seat of the Midland train at Savannah which reached here at midnight last night. Beside him on the seat was a valise filled with child's clothing, of fine quality. The conductor has no recollection of where the boy came from, and the little fellow cannot tell. He says his father's name is Frank Ward and that "Bud" put him on the train, but that is all he can tell about it. The authorities have wired to all of the boys who are in the state and a child's geography was written in the valise with Bainbridge, Ga., written in it, but nothing could be learned about it there. He is a fine boy and is being well cared for.

## IMPROVING THE INSTITUTIONS.

Reports on North Carolina's Penal and Charitable Institutions. Raleigh, N. C., May 19.—(Special.)—The state board of public charities was in session here today. It has reports from fifty counties, of which thirty-nine show that all the county institutions are in good order and well managed. Some reports make a bad showing with no expectation of improvement. Rules for the government of prisoners were ordered prepared. The board adopted a resolution opposing public executions and calling on county commissioners to cease ordering them. Reports show that all the state's penal and charitable institutions are being improved and most modernized. A state reform school was earnestly urged. A state reform school was earnestly urged. A state reform school was earnestly urged.

## Consistent at Least.

Nashville, Tenn., May 19.—(Special.)—The devotion of the general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church, which refused to furnish a list of appointments for service at the various churches tomorrow to the American, the only morning newspaper here, because, as the chairman, Frank McCutcheon, said, the church had taken ground against the Sunday newspapers.

## Caveat Was Acquired.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 19.—(Special.)—After being out three days the jury in the Dave L. Cavenir murder case returned a verdict of not guilty. There is much dissatisfaction over the result. Cavenir was indicted for the murder of Roll Reed on December 31st last.

## Overcoats at a Picnic.

Oxford, Ala., May 19.—(Special.)—Fully one thousand people attended the picnic given by the Brotherhood of Engineers and the company here at Oxford today. Overcoats and straw hats were both present. Everything was pleasant and harmonious.

The Contest for Governor is on in Barrenest at Columbus.

HARD TO TELL WHO WILL CARRY IT

Evans Is Strong There, but the County Is in Atkinson's Congressional District. Tom Grimes Is Hustling.

Columbus, Ga., May 19.—(Special.)—Every day runs Muscogee's political thermometer just a little higher and higher. The gubernatorial race, which at first promised to be sluggish and lazy, has within the last two weeks taken on considerable life and energy. The contest is now between General Evans and Mr. Atkinson, both of whom are hustling as hard as they can to secure the nomination of the legislature for Wayne, it being the belief of the meeting that should he accept, his election would be certain. The club district name candidate for the senate until the next meeting.

The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted: Whereas, W. Y. Atkinson, now aspiring for the office of governor, is a man of the democratic of Georgia, and whereas, we admire the courage and the high character of the people, we make his fight; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the undersigned, most earnestly and vigorously oppose the nomination of General Evans and Mr. Atkinson, and by so doing we are opposing the nomination of the democratic of Georgia, and whereas, we admire the courage and the high character of the people, we make his fight; therefore, be it

Resolved further, That these minutes and a copy of these resolutions be furnished The Brunswick Times and The Atlanta Constitution, and that the undersigned make his fight; therefore, be it

The reading of these resolutions was followed with loud applause, betokening the approval of the people assembled. The club is composed of representatives of men of that section in every sense of the word. It is determined to do all in its power for General Evans's cause.

## HALL FOR EVANS.

The Fight Was Sharp from the Scratch But the People Won. Gainesville, Ga., May 19.—(Special.)—The most exciting election that has occurred here in twenty years, was held today. In nine districts out of the seventeen in the county General Evans is 122 ahead, and the county is conceded to him.

The battle was sharp from the opening and it has been gallantly won. For weeks the canvass was red-hot in Hall. H. W. J. Hargrove was the leading Atkinson man, and his paper was the Atkinson organ by his way. Just yesterday Sam Dunlap, United States marshal, came out for Atkinson. The people were for General Evans, and the way they put in the votes for him was a caution.

His friends here felt that this was the county of all counties acting today to the death of the relative strength of the two candidates. It was a great victory for the people over the politicians. Colonel Atkinson spoke here one week ago, and as stated then, he did not win in session.

Gainesville precinct gives Evans 51 majority. "Resolved further, That these minutes and a copy of these resolutions be furnished The Brunswick Times and The Atlanta Constitution, and that the undersigned make his fight; therefore, be it

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convention. Turner delegates will be unanimously elected. The committee also named May 1st, for a primary to select gubernatorial delegates and elect a new legislator.

## EVANS CLUB AT ATKINSON.

The Members Are Enthusiastic for the General—Candidates in Wayne. Brunswick, Ga., May 19.—(Special.)—An enthusiastic gathering of the members of the Evans Democratic Club met at Atkinson's Wayne county today, and organized with Captain G. E. Fahn chairman, and H. W. Mitchell, secretary. Among those present were G. E. Fahn, H. W. Mitchell, B. O. Middleton, W. W. King, J. B. Layton, M. Wainwright, John Knox, E. G. Middleton, W. Wells, J. R. Fahn, Robert Knox, S. P. Anderson, W. H. Williams, Bryant Blount, R. B. Murray, F. L. Stewart, William Braxwell, R. W. Harton, J. W. Williams. It was unanimously decided that the club use its utmost endeavors in support of General Clement A. Evans for governor, believing him to be the most suitable man for the position.

The club decided to put them off to the train several times. In some way or another the tramps continually got back as the train would start. At Sparta one of them tried to steal a ride on the tender, and Fireman Baker, in his attempt to put him off, was shot in the ankle and painfully wounded. Mr. Baker was left at Devereaux and from there went to his home in Mayfield. The tramp escaped.

Killed by Lightning. Information has been received in this city of the death by lightning at McCormick, S. C., of Mr. C. S. Hall. Mr. Hall had many relatives and friends in Augusta. He was a worthy young man, being just twenty-four years of age, and was employed as section foreman on the Port Royal and Western Carolina. Several of his relatives left Augusta this morning to be present at his funeral, which occurs at Anderson, S. C., his former home, tomorrow. Hall had been married about fifteen months.

A Tale of Two Cities. Detectives are on the lookout for a young man who cashed a forged check in Atlanta. The check was sent to Augusta for collection, when the forgery was detected. The amount involved is \$240. The officers decline to give the name of publication until the arrest has been made. It is learned, though, that the young man concerned is a well known in Augusta and that the details of the affair will create a sensation in social life in Augusta.

## DR. KELLY VINDICATED.

The Methodist Conference on Appeals Reverses the Conference's Action. Memphis, Tenn., May 19.—Bishop Haygood opened the conference this morning. Dr. S. B. Jones, of the South Carolina conference, conducted the devotional exercises. The minutes of last night's session were then read and approved. Bishop Haygood then retired and Bishop Fitzgerald took the chair.

Resolutions of sorrow were offered on the death of Rev. J. B. Lawrence, of the Virginia conference, who was a missionary to Mexico, and did grand work there. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A resolution providing for the appointment of a fraternal messenger to the southern Presbyterian assembly, held at Nashville, Nashville, was offered and unanimously adopted.

At this juncture, Dr. Knowles, general secretary of the American Sabbath Union, was presented to the effect of standing committee was then taken up and the following was submitted as report No. 3 of the committee on appeals:

In the case of D. C. Kelly, who appeals from the action of the Tennessee conference, the committee on appeals reverses the action of the conference.

This short report is a vindication of Dr. Kelly, who has already suffered the punishment of suspension for six months for being a candidate for governor on the prohibition ticket in this state in 1890. The report is also a very hard blow at Bishop Hargrove, being a declaration that his action in the trial of Dr. Kelly was contrary to church law. While Dr. Kelly was making his canvass for governor the annual conference met and Bishop Hargrove, over the solemn and earnest protest of the conference, appointed the committee of trial.

When the conference claimed, as its right, that the law of the church bore the conference out. Dr. Kelly's character was arrested and he went to trial. The bishop did not allow the conference to construe the law, which was its right, but construed it himself in a way that displeased not only the conference, but many other members of the church and many outside people.

Discussion of the report of the committee of seven to whom was referred the report of the commission on church trials, having been made the special order of business at a previous session, the matter was then taken up.

The first question and answer, which are as follows, were read and adopted without discussion:

Question 1—To whom is a bishop amenable for his conduct? Answer 1—To the general conference, who has power to try and acquit, suspend or expel for improper conduct.

Question 2—What provision is made for the trial of a bishop if he should be accused of immorality in the interval of the general conference? Answer 2—When a bishop shall be under report or be accused of immorality, three traveling elders shall, after notice to him, carefully inquire into the case, and if they believe an investigation necessary they shall report the matter to another bishop, and it shall be his duty to summon together, at some convenient place, not less than twelve traveling elders and also the witness by whom the accusation is expected to be established; and the said elders shall be a committee for the investigation of the field.

Two-thirds of them believe that a trial is necessary, they shall suspend him until the ensuing general conference. The presiding bishop shall cause an exact record of the investigation, signed by the president and secretary, to be transmitted to the general conference. By this record and such testimony as may be obtained the case shall be considered and determined by the general conference without the intervention of another committee.

After discussion the report was adopted as a whole. Dr. Trier offered a formal protest to the action by which the report of the committee of seven was adopted. His protest was agreed upon and spread on the journal. The same tellers employed on yesterday were appointed for today, and balloting immediately begun. For Sunday school editor, W. D. Kirkland was elected.

Upon motion, the calendar was taken up in the order named by the committee appointed to sift it.

The committee appointed to select the book committee, reported the following names: W. H. Young, R. A. Young, J. B. Hamilton, F. D. Fite, C. Denny, J. M. Brinkley, Paul Whitehead, D. W. Millspaugh, J. P. O'Dell, J. M. Mason, W. H. Lovejoy, M. B. Scruggs and W. C. Kendrick.

The report was adopted. The report of the committee on Sunday schools appointed the following as members of the Sunday school board: B. J. Washburn, Robert McGraw, J. P. Fepper, J. H. Carlisle and J. H. Kirkland.

Christian Work Among Railroad Men. The railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association is doing an excellent work, and this work is all the more creditable to railroad men because it is being done by themselves. This afternoon at 4 o'clock Rev. A. C. Ward, pastor of the Sixth Baptist church, will address the meeting at the rooms on Wall street. These meetings are growing in interest and numbers. Railroad men always participate. Every man in connection with railroad service, with his friend, is invited. The entertainment is being arranged for a "men's rally," to be given soon. The committee on visitation of sick and injured will meet next Monday night to plan for systematic work on this important line.

Will Adjust Itself. Knoxville, Tenn., May 19.—(Special.)—The postponement of the hearing of the suit of the trustees of the East Tennessee system against the receivers to July 15th, was announced today. The trustees are confident that that is eight days after the time when the question is ordered to be heard. By that time the road is ordered to be heard. By that time the road is ordered to be heard. By that time the road is ordered to be heard.

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# SHOT BY A TRAMP.

He Was Stealing a Ride and Resented Being Put Off.

SUPPRESSING A CHECK FORGERY

It Was Cashied in Atlanta and Repaid in Augusta—C. S. Hall, of South Carolina, Killed by Lightning.

Augusta, Ga., May 19.—(Special.)—Last night as the Macon special on the Georgia railroad was on its way to Augusta the fireman, Mr. Baker, was shot in the ankle by a tramp whom he was attempting to put off the train. The tramps have been troubled by tramps stealing rides quite a great deal and had put them off the train several times. In some way or another the tramps continually got back as the train would start. At Sparta one of them tried to steal a ride on the tender, and Fireman Baker, in his attempt to put him off, was shot in the ankle and painfully wounded. Mr. Baker was left at Devereaux and from there went to his home in Mayfield. The tramp escaped.

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## VICTORY

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AT ATHENS.  
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Miss Julia Jackson  
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Miss Julia Jackson

## WILL DON CAMERON.

Pennsylvania's Senior Senator Is After  
the Farmer Vote.

## A SILVER PLANK FOR THE PLATFORM

Senators Plan to Make the Bribery  
Investigation a Farce.

## CONDUCT IT BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

They Are Afraid to Let the Public Hear  
What Is Brought Out About the  
Speculations of Members.

Washington, May 19.—(Special).—It sup-  
ports that a well-planned movement is  
on foot to incorporate a pronounced silver  
coinage plank in the platform to be adopted  
at the Pennsylvania republican state con-  
vention which meets at Harrisburg next  
Wednesday to nominate a governor and  
other state officers. This movement is al-  
leged to be engineered by Senator J. Don  
Cameron, who, notwithstanding the pres-  
sure to the contrary brought to bear upon  
him by the money power of his state and  
party, labored and voted against the un-  
conditional repeal of the silver purchase  
clause of the Sherman law, and who still  
loyally adheres to his previous opinions in  
favor of bimetallic coinage and against the  
single gold standard, despite the threats of  
the Philadelphia boards of trade and bank-  
ing institutions. It is understood that quite  
a number of the shrewdest republican poli-  
ticians of the Keystone State believe that  
a silver plank in the republican state plat-  
form becomes absolutely essential to party  
success, because the farmers and laboring  
classes of Pennsylvania are practically a  
unit in favor of bimetallicism, and the pres-  
ent conditions are such that the politicians  
can no longer ignore or belittle the cause  
of silver. It is likewise unalterably op-  
posed to any further increase of the public debt by  
the issuance of bonds, and as they are in the  
throes of labor strikes and extreme hard  
times, it is good politics for the republicans  
to place themselves on record as antago-  
nistic to the policy of the Cleveland admin-  
istration, which stands for gold monometal-  
lism and the further issuance of bonds, and  
also the absolute demoralization of silver.

It is intimated that Senator Quay, who  
voted for the Bland silvernote bill, is  
edging round towards these ideas, and it  
is predicted that he will sooner or later break  
into the silver camp. The gold men, how-  
ever, insist that this move on Senator Cam-  
eron's part is a challenge for the republi-  
can presidential nomination, but whether  
this is so or not, certain it is that the Har-  
rison, McKinley and Tom Reed contin-  
gents are very unhappy over the Cameron  
move, and blink their eyes perceptibly  
when confronted with the argument of-  
fered by the republican silver men that the  
only chance of carrying the republican  
western states for that party is to come  
out boldly in repudiation of the gold stand-  
ard and the further issuance of bonds, and  
also the absolute demoralization of silver.

Making a  
The bribery investigation committee of the  
senate decided this morning to make the in-  
vestigation a farce. It decided to hold its  
sessions behind closed doors and only to  
give out to the newspapers what Chairman  
Gray sees fit to tell the correspondents.  
This means that the senators of the com-  
mittee fear that something may develop im-  
plicating senators in some of the general  
charges that have been made. It means  
that the committee will tell nothing until  
the investigation is over and that it will  
not accept as evidence any statement by  
witnesses unless they produce proof. Of  
course the senators on the committee ex-  
plain their reasons for holding the sessions  
behind closed doors by saying that in this  
way they can facilitate their work,  
but the statement will be accepted  
that occurs and the statements of every  
witness should be given to the public. But  
that is not to be the case. The public will  
only hear that which the senators on the  
committee want to tell.

Hurrying Up the Tariff.  
The senate made good progress on the  
tariff bill today and the democrats are  
growing happy over the prospect of early  
action. Senator Jones, who has been in New  
York for a week, has announced through  
the papers that he will be here Mon-  
day, and will aid in rushing the bill to a  
final vote. He thinks there should be no  
further delay. He has practically said also  
that whether he succeeds in killing the in-  
come tax or not he will vote for the bill as  
it now stands. Senator Gorman has also  
returned and is aiding in rushing the bill.  
He thinks the bill has been made. It will  
be passed within three weeks. Senator Jones,  
of Arkansas, who has charge of the bill on  
the democratic side, said today that he  
enforced on the 1st day of July. He thinks  
the long contest is almost at an end.

Judge Lawson a Candidate.  
Judge Thomas G. Lawson has announced  
himself a candidate for re-election to the  
eighth congressional district of Georgia.  
Judge Lawson has made a splendid reputa-  
tion in congress. He ranks among the  
best lawyers of the house and his reports  
on cases before the committee have  
added materially to his standing among  
the leading men of the house. All his col-  
leagues to the state him returned.

The State Bank Tax Will.  
The state bank tax bill may come up in  
the house next week. Its advocates have  
been doing some good work recently. Mr.  
Swanson, of Virginia, who has been making  
a list of the men who have pledged them-  
selves to vote for the bill, has 157 names on  
his list now. This means the passage of the  
bill.

Sentiment on this question has materi-  
ally changed recently. Mr. Swanson, of Mas-  
sachusetts, has returned from Boston to  
announce that he is for the bill. He found  
that the Boston and New England bankers  
favor it, or at least do not object to its pas-  
sage. Many other members who at first  
opposed it are now coming over to our  
side, and I feel safe in predicting the pas-  
sage of the measure.

A Difference of Opinion.  
Senator Martin, of Kansas, who has been  
the chief backer of the negro, Charles H. J.  
Taylor, for recorder of deeds of the District  
of Columbia, said today he was confident  
the senate would confirm Taylor. Other  
senators, however, say the Kansas senator  
is decidedly mistaken.

They Have It in for Wilson.  
The republican campaign committee has  
decided to spend a pile of money in West  
Virginia to defeat William L. Wilson. Reed,  
Burrows, McKinley and all the republican  
leaders have agreed to stump the district  
against Wilson. The campaign opens next  
Tuesday at Philippi, in Barbour county.  
An evening paper has this paragraph:  
"Mrs. M. Gordon, wife of a senator, who  
of Senator Gordon, went yesterday to At-  
lanta, where the latter will spend a month.  
On the 15th of June Miss Gordon will be

maid of honor at the marriage of Miss  
Laura Colquitt and Mr. Howard of At-  
lanta. Mrs. and Miss Gordon will attend  
the colonial ball at Atlanta, which is to be  
the great attraction of the spring and will  
bring together the representatives of the  
of the south."  
E. W. B.

## TESTING ARMOR PLATE.

The Result of the Experiments at  
Indian Head.

Washington, May 19.—The armor test at  
the Indian Head proving ground today gave  
everybody a big surprise. The test had  
been looked forward to with great interest  
by naval officers and armor and ordnance  
experts, because the subject was the first  
plate of the dimensions ever forged in the  
world, and the party that went down on  
the "Triton" included representative men  
from all interested classes. Captain Sam-  
son, chief of the ordnance bureau of the  
navy department, was accompanied by  
Lieutenant Commander Cowden and half a  
dozen other subordinate officers, the bu-  
reau General Flagler, chief of ordnance of  
the army, and several of his aides, were  
members of the party. The naval attaches  
of three foreign legations at Wash-  
ington, representatives of the press and Vice  
President W. B. Davenport and Lieutenants  
Jacques and Meigs, of the Bethlehem Iron  
Company, made up the list.

The plate chosen for the test was one of  
the Harveyside armor plate plates of the  
battleship Indiana, forged by the Bethle-  
hem company. It was seven feet six inches  
wide, sixteen feet long, eighteen inches  
thick for four feet of its width from the top  
edge, and tapering to eight inches, thence  
to the bottom edge, which will be under the  
quarter tons. It weighed thirty-three and one-  
quarter tons. It was selected for the test  
as the representative of 600 tons. The  
plate contained twenty-six three-inch bolt  
holes. It was set against three feet of solid  
concrete backing and the rear of that was  
three or four feet of additional heavy frame  
work abutting against the bluff.

It had been expected that the attack would  
be made by the thirteen-inch gun, but Cap-  
tain Sampson concluded that the twelve-  
inch rifle would sufficiently try the temper  
of the plate.

The first shot fired was a Carpenter armor-  
piercing projectile, fired by the 12-inch gun,  
having a muzzle velocity of 1,667 feet per  
second and striking with an energy of 12-  
not tons. This was called the "cracking  
shot," and such it proved to be. The pro-  
jectile penetrated the plate a depth of  
eight inches and rebounded thirty feet,  
having been "set up" but four-tenths of an inch  
and apparently as good as new.

The plate was then fired by the 12-inch  
rifle, which was fired from the front and  
the shot was fired from the rear. The shot  
was fired from the rear and the shot was  
fired from the rear. The shot was fired from  
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## SWALLOWED BY THE EARTH.

A City in Venezuela Disappears and a  
Lake Now Occupies Its Site.

Washington, May 19.—Advices were re-  
ceived at the state department today from  
Consul Plumacher, at Maracaibo, dated  
May 5th, showing that the greatest dam-  
age to the Venezuela earthquake was done  
on the famous San Carlos and Merida  
rivers, nearly complete, in the Andes.  
The axes have been successful in killing the  
at some points. Several of the bridges were  
totally destroyed and others were consider-  
ably affected. Several stations were thrown  
down. The bridges were destroyed. The  
black water having a field order was ex-  
pelled from crevices in the earth. The earth-  
quake is said to have been much worse  
than that of 1812. At the time, the  
flourishing city of Cuenca, Colombia, was  
demolished and 5,000 persons lost their  
lives. The Venezuelan minister at Wash-  
ington has been instructed to receive the  
refugees in this country for the relief of  
the sufferers of the catastrophe.

## A GOOD DAY'S HUNT.

The President Brings Down a Hun-  
dred and Forty-Four Birds.

Wilmington, N. C., May 19.—Mr. Cleveland  
Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Gresham  
spent six hours here today. They came on  
the steamer Yards, which coaled up at the  
government Yards and left a supply of oil  
for the lighthouses. The party killed 85  
birds on Friday. The president and his  
leading wife and family, the president  
of blue fish and drum surpassed anything  
the president ever saw. It beat the Adiron-  
dacks. Monday they will be another hunt  
and the birds will go down to Washington  
city. The president has not been to  
Morehead at all. He is delighted with  
this second visit to North Carolina and  
expects to return to the fall and take a deer  
hunt in Hyde park.

The party came to North Carolina solely  
for recreation and pleasure and have en-  
joyed the visit exceedingly and feel much  
rejuvenated. On points politically they  
were all reticent. As the Violet steamed  
out they all stood on deck and acknowl-  
edged the salutes of the people who lined the  
wharf.

## COLLIDED IN A TUNNEL.

Princeton, Ky., May 19.—A disastrous  
wreck occurred at 10 o'clock this morning  
on the Newport News and Mississippi Val-  
ley railroad, at Standing Rock tunnel.  
An extra freight train crashed into a pile driver  
train with a boarding car attached. The  
pile driver train was backing with the  
boarding car in front when the two trains  
met in the middle of the tunnel. Conductor  
Nick Hill, of the pile driver train, and six  
of seven occupants of the boarding car  
were killed. It will be several hours before  
the victims can be taken out.

## JOHNSTON HAS GRIT.

He Goes Down to Montgomery Confident,  
and Opens Headquarters.

## DECLARES HE WILL BE NOMINATED

Oates Men Are Taken Aback at This  
Show of Nerve.

## A HOT ROAST FOR THE ADVERTISER

The Captain Says It Is Unworthy of Con-  
fidence, and Would Sink to Any Depth  
to Betray the White Democracy.

Montgomery, Ala., May 19.—(Special).—  
The political clans are beginning to gather  
here for a great struggle. They will meet  
on Tuesday to select a man with whom to  
beat Captain Kolb for governor of Ala-  
bama. The people of the state have spoken.  
The majority of them have called for Cap-  
tain Joseph F. Johnston to lead them. The  
political and geographical arrangement of  
the state into counties, precincts, etc., has  
somewhat perverted the result, however,  
and the returns of the primary elections  
as published in the papers have indicated  
that Congressman Oates would have a ma-  
jority of the delegates in the state conven-  
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A. L. Healey and Colonel John W. Tomlin-  
son, who will be followed tomorrow after-  
noon by a large delegation of friends.

## THE SMITH HERESY CASE.

The Northern Presbyterian Assembly  
Shelves It.

Saratoga, N. Y., May 19.—The report of  
the judicial committee on the Smith heresy  
case, which was presented at the third day's  
session of the assembly, was suddenly  
shelved this morning after a hurried con-  
ference of the leading members of the com-  
mittee, which was held at the base of the  
report arrived just as the conference was  
closed and the chairman announced that  
the committee had decided to shelve the  
report until Monday. This was a disap-  
pointment to the liberals, who would have  
enjoyed the privilege of studying the report  
before the assembly had the original program  
been followed.

Dr. Gardner, chairman of the committee,  
has the report in his possession, and it will  
be read at the opening hour on Monday. It  
finds that the appeal of Dr. Smith, of the  
Cincinnati presbytery, is in order, and re-  
commends that it be entertained. This will  
be a surprise to the commissioners, as it  
has been given out that the finding would  
be against its being entertained, and thus  
the disagreeable task of listening to hours  
of heresy debate would be avoided. The  
committee takes the position that the as-  
sembly should give the Smith case a fair  
hearing. On the committee are several  
men of large experience in heresy trials,  
and it is thought that the committee will  
be against its being entertained, and thus  
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## 1776 RECALLED.

Why Georgia Had Only Three Signers to the Declaration.

ONE OF HER DELEGATION FLED

And Another Was Sent to Catch Him  
This Left Only Three Members,  
Gwinnett, Hall and Walton.

The colonial ball, which was given at the Kimball house, was a success. It developed the amusing fact that nearly everybody in Atlanta is provided with a great ancestor.

To the strains of old colonial music, which might have soothed the ears of George Washington, when that distinguished patriot was a dashing young cavalier, these ancestors in their knee breeches, powdered wigs and fluted buckles, in gay procession before the assembled lookers-on. The customs in vogue before the revolution were revived in all of their quaint and amusing comedy and not a few of the old ancestors, as they skipped about the ball-room, gave refreshing evidence of the fact that age and long imprisonment in their respective places of abode had not impaired their ease of locomotion. In fact, their long retirement had seemingly lubricated their joints and prepared them, as it were, for greater exhibitions of agility.

This ball will serve a beneficial purpose if it kindles a renewed interest in the old colonial era. It is a foolish idea which many have acquired, because of the rapid growth which has characterized this country during the present century, that our fathers were very simple men. There are many respects in which they far surpass us, and we could set at their feet, so to speak, and drink in many valuable lessons of social and political wisdom. After all, we only surpass them in the enlarged development of the inventive faculty, as applied to the practical aspect of life. We have steam engines, electric telegraph and sewing machines, all of which our fathers might have given us had they lived in an age of peace and tranquility; but they had no time for such thinking. From the science of war they emerged without musing, and entered into the science of government, and began to study the problems that would shape the destiny of the new world and promote the happiness of their posterity.

There is much to be gained from the study of past events, for wisdom lies in review as well as in progression, and the prophet's vision is often clarified by looking backward. America has never been so proud and ashamed of their simple and patriotic ancestry. A grander federation never met in solemn caucus than the continental congress of 1776, which proclaimed the principles of the American declaration and in the streets of Philadelphia kindled the flaming bonfires of liberty.

## An Old Story Reviewed.

To widen the retrospective area thus opened by the social evening, we have it may be of interest to the readers of The Constitution to know that Georgia was entitled to five signers of the declaration.

Instead of this number, however, only three names appear in her behalf on the scroll of independence. The other two have been omitted from the document, which is still preserved in Washington city.

Behind this apparent oversight, there hangs an interesting story and one with which only a very few, at this time, are familiar.

The declaration of independence was signed by the members of the continental congress, which met in the spring of 1776. In this congress Georgia was represented by a delegation of five representatives. These were Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton, John Houston and Rev. John Zubby.

The latter member, although a waiter of the sacred cloth, was guilty of an act of perfidy which has eternally blighted his reputation.

## Why Mr. Zubby Fled.

During the early part of the session of congress a few of the members had privately discussed the subject of drawing up a declaration of independence. Zubby opposed the efforts of the delegation, on account of the strong political affinity which bound him to the English government.

Although a member of the continental congress and Georgia's accredited representative, he was not as ardent in his championship of liberty as the other members of the delegation. He was not in favor of any radical measure by which the colonies would be wholly separated from England.

Finding, however, that his ardor was unavailing, he secretly dispatched a letter to the British governor, acquainting him with the nature of the situation and advising him to adopt, in Georgia, a speedy measure of prevention.

A copy of this letter, by a fortunate accident, was obtained from one of the clerks, and Mr. Chase, a representative from Maryland, openly brought against Mr. Zubby the charge of improper conduct in betraying the interests of liberty. Seeing that his perfidy had been discovered and apprehending the action of congress, which he knew would blot his reputation, he cowardly betook himself to flight.

Mr. Houston, a member of the Georgia delegation and a colleague of the clerk, man, who had thus violated the sanctity of his high oath, was appointed by congress to go in search of him and to counteract any evil that might result from his disclosure of the situation.

In addition to the search for Mr. Zubby, which occupied a considerable portion of his time, other important business detained Mr. Houston in Georgia for several weeks, and for that reason he was not present when the document of liberty was signed.

There were only three of the Georgia members in their places, at this time, and these were Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall and George Walton.

The protest of Georgia, therefore, against the tyranny of England and her solemn declaration in favor of a total severance, was couched in the strong, manly and characteristic signatures of this illustrious trinity.

In Augusta, Ga., a handsome granite monument has been erected to the signers, and three counties have been named for them, as a tribute to their exalted memory. A braver, bolder or more devoted trio never served the cause of liberty, and their glory, like Orion's belt, illuminates the misty background of our colonial history.

## On the Field of Honor.

The first of these signers, Mr. Gwinnett, was the unfortunate victim of the code of honor.

His antagonist was Colonel Lackland McIntosh. A feud of long standing was the cause of their fatal meeting. The failure of Mr. Gwinnett, in 1777, to be re-elected to the continental congress, after a warm fight, exasperated him no little and the taunts of Colonel McIntosh, who was greatly pleased with the result, prompted him to send a challenge to that gentleman.

The challenge was accepted. They agreed to fight with pistols at a distance of only twelve paces. In exchange of bullets both principals were wounded. Colonel McIntosh, however, recovered, while Mr. Gwinnett was mortally wounded and died on the 7th of May, 1777, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Gwinnett was an Englishman by birth and for several years was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Bristol. After his marriage he came to America, in 1770, and settled on St. Catherine's island, near the coast of Georgia.

At first Mr. Gwinnett was not an ardent friend of liberty, because of the exposure of his property. He doubted the ability of the colonial government to cope with England in a fight for independence. When he was afterwards convinced, however, that independence was a possibility, he entered into the revolutionary protest with great enthusiasm. His property was seized and totally destroyed by the British and yet he was loyal in affliction to the cause which he espoused.

Dr. Lyman Hall was a devoted patriot from the beginning of the movement which resulted in the overthrow of English tyranny.

was the most distinguished of this colonial group. He was six times a member of the continental congress, a soldier of the revolution, the first governor of the young commonwealth, the chief justice of the supreme court, and for nearly fifteen years prior to his death a stainless warrior of the judicial ermine. His home is yet standing near the city of Augusta, in plain view of the Carolina hills. Here he entertained Washington and Lafayette, during the days of the revolution, and dispensed his lavish hospitality. Colonel Walton was a man of great genius and his memory is the precious heritage of all Georgians. A subsequent delicate may touch upon his services at greater length. His grave is on the Sand Hills, near Augusta, Ga., where he has slept, under the overhanging foliage, since the first faint glimmering of the century.

L. L. KNIGHT.

Real faith never grows weak by having to wait. Sufferers taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for chronic complaints should be patient and the result will be all that can be asked.

**Splendid Bargains in Soap—"Cutina."**  
A superb soap, far superior to Cuticura, bland, emollient and excellent for the skin. Large sized cakes, boxes slightly damaged by water at the late fire. Price only 20 cents per box of three cakes. Don't fail to get some of this excellent soap at a bargain before it is all sold.

## A PURE ARTICLE OF SOAP.

**Jacobs' Citron and Cucumber Complexion Soap.**

To meet the demands for a pure article of soap, Jacobs' Pharmacy has recently had manufactured expressly to their order and bearing the name of that firm, a splendid cream colored soap called "Jacobs' Citron and Cucumber Complexion Soap," made in part from the juice of the citron and cucumber. This soap has been prepared with great care, with the purest materials, and is peculiarly applicable to the use of ladies who wish a fine skin soap with which to cleanse and at the same time beautify the complexion. It is perfectly bland and neutral, and is the thing par excellence of all others to cleanse the skin and preserve the health. Try this soap and it will not disappoint you. Price, elegantly put up and perfumed, only 25 cents for three cakes, at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Marietta street, next store west of old stand.

**A Splendid Imported French Soap.**  
Prepared by Ed Belezare, perfumer, of Paris, quality extra fine, just received, a most splendid article for general toilet use. Oudora, Opoponax, Lettuce Juice, Violet and Jockey Club. This was bought at a bargain, and they want the people to buy it at the low price of 33 cents for three cakes; a splendid imported soap, regular price 50 cents a cake. Call at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Marietta street, next door to old stand.

**"Accidents Will Happen."**  
Every day and every hour in the year has its records of accidents. Every five minutes of the working days in the United States some one is killed by accident. You may be the next, so protect yourself by an accident policy.

The following is a list of the claims paid by the United States Mutual Accident Association, last week:

James S. Armstrong	\$7.05
Russell F. Jones	\$2.25
M. A. Reich	\$17.00
John R. Ware	\$17.00
T. A. Jackson	\$5.00
A. J. Sanders	\$5.00
A. C. Cornelson, D.D.	\$5.00
Charles Hartwick	\$20.00
George McIntosh	\$5.00
W. W. Burroughs	\$14.43
W. W. Burroughs	\$7.14
R. E. Riley	\$6.00
George S. Brantley	\$20.00
H. P. Exagar	\$25.00
Charles H. Harty	\$4.43
J. H. Wingate	\$2.43

**Bowden Lithia Waters.**  
For all diseases and disorders of the stomach, nerves, kidneys and bladder. Depot 174 Peachtree street. Phone 1086.

Palmetto, Ga., September 24, 1881—I certify that on the 17th of September I commenced giving my child, twenty months old, Smith's Worm Oil, and the following day 23 worms 4 to 6 inches long were expelled from it.  
S. W. LONG.

## E. M. BASS &amp; CO

IT BODES WELL FOR FUTURE MAGNIFICENT ACHIEVEMENT!

**THAT IS THE WAY WE FEEL** towards the recent immense increase of the business at 37 Whitehall street. Prices, values, bargains are no less certain in drawing the trading public than is the influence of the pole on the needle. So says our experience. We have prospered by this rule; we have no other. We buy goods down and we sell them lowest. This latter clause was never more unerringly made clear than will be done this week. Here are some prices. They are unmatched:

## Silks.

The dignified Black Silks, 50c to \$2.75.  
The popular Tulle, 35c to \$1.25.  
The festive China Silks 25c to 75c.  
Wash Silks, endless variety, worth 50c and 75c, your choice at 35c.  
22-inch Brocade Chinas, worth \$1 and \$1.25, to close at 74c.  
22-inch Moire Silk in all shades, worth \$1. for 60c.  
26-inch Black Moire, worth \$1.10, for 74c.  
22-inch Black Moire, worth \$1.25, for 80c.  
22-inch Black Moire, worth \$1.75, for \$1.25.  
Our \$2.50 Black Moire for \$1.75.  
26-inch Black Satin, worth 75c, for 48c.  
24-inch Black Satin, worth \$1.35, for 80c.

## Black Dress Goods.

46-inch all-wool Serge 67c, former price 90c.  
40-inch all-wool Serge 60c, former price 80c.  
46-inch all-wool Serge 74c, former price 100c.  
40-inch all-wool Novelty 58c, former price 75c.  
44-inch all-wool Novelty 80c, former price \$1.50.  
40-inch all-wool Albatross 42c, former price 75c.  
All-wool black and white Albatross 13c, former price 25c.  
46-inch Silk Warp Tamise 1.20, James' price \$1.85.  
46-inch Silk Warp Henrietta 1.23, James' price \$1.85.  
46-inch Silk Warp Henrietta 97c, James' price \$1.50.  
The above is only a few out of the many bargains that we have in this department and does not include the Fancy Stripes, Armures, Crepe Cloths and Fancy Tamises. Nothing approaching these values has ever been shown in this city before, and must be seen to be appreciated.

## Wash Dress Goods.

1,000 yards French Satens, black ground with white figures, worth in any market 25c. We run them at only 15c.  
A beautiful line of Satens, bright figures, at 12 1/2c.  
138 pieces of Organdies and Tulle, beautiful designs, this week at 11 1/2c.  
One case Scotch Laines, stripes and figures, go on sale at 5c.

## Colored Dress Goods.

In this department many and pleasing surprises await you.  
We have never been able to show such values before. Varied and endless varieties in all the reasonable goods are being shown here, including evening shades, Tulle, Batiste, Langdown, Albatross, Poplin, Armures and Bedford Corda. We will show Monday some very pretty effects in novelties at only 25c yard, worth double the price asked you.  
At 50c we show you a novelty that others boast of as being cheap at \$1 per yard.  
At 15c a yard you can have your choice of an elegant lot of Serges worth 25c yard. Don't fail to examine our stock of novelty suits. We are headquarters on these goods and the prices cannot be found anywhere else to compare with ours.

## Hosiery.

Stainless black Half Hose 50c, for 30c.  
Stainless black Half Hose, spliced heel and toe, 25c, for 12 1/2c.  
Stainless black Half Hose, Hermsdorf dye, 25c, for 17 1/2c.  
Shawknit extra fine Half Hose, assorted, for 15c.  
Men's extra quality Half Hose, mode, tan and blue, 25c, for 16 1/2c.  
Stainless black Half Hose, assorted colors, 25c, for 25c.  
Gents' fast black Half Hose, real Maco, 60c, for 30c.  
Gents' silk-plated Half Hose, black and colors, 75c, for 40c.  
Ladies' drop stitch black Hose 25c, for 15c.  
Ladies' drop stitch fast colors, 25c, for 15c.  
Ladies' fast black and warranted, 25c, for 15c.  
Ladies' fast black, silk finish, forty gauge, 40c, for 25c.  
Ladies' solid mode opera shades, 60c, for 35c.  
Ladies' colored Ingrain Watteau ribbed, 75c, for 45c.  
Ladies' black and colored Lisle, rich, ribbed, 75c, for 40c.  
Ladies' black and colored silk Hose, \$1.50, for 80c.  
Misses' and Children's Lisle ribbed Hose, 25c, for 10c.  
Misses' plain black Hose, Hermsdorf dye, 25c, for 13c.  
Misses' French ribbed Hose, 4-thread Lisle, 75c, for 35c.  
Misses' black and colored silk Hose, \$1. for 60c.

## Silk Grenadines.

We lead in this line quite as a matter of course.  
75c quality of Silk Grenadines for 40c.  
\$1 quality of Silk Grenadines for 74c.  
Our \$1.50 quality of Silk Grenadines for 98c.  
255 Suits in Silk Grenadines for \$15.25.

## Gents' Furnishing Dep't.

100 dozen Gents' Undershirts, in French Balbriggan, with pearl buttons, worth 50c, for 25c.  
20 dozen Gents' Undershirts, our 50c quality, for 25c.  
20 dozen Gents' Tock Scarfs in late style and spring patterns for 25c.  
150 dozen Underscratched Shirts, New York Mills cotton, in plain, plaided and P. K. bosoms, our 75c shirt for 50c.  
50 dozen Gents' Suspenders, our 25c Suspenders for 25c.  
15 dozen Laundered Shirts, slightly soiled, worth from \$1.25 to \$1.50, for all the week, 75c.  
10 dozen Outing Shirts, worth 75c, for 40c.  
12 dozen Gents' Night Robes in plain and embroidered fronts, worth 75c, for 50c.  
Big line of our \$1.25 Negligee Shirts for \$1.00.  
25 dozen Gents' Cuffs, worth 25c, for 15c.  
17 dozen Platted Bosom Shirts for 37 1/2c.  
20 dozen Pepperell Jeans Drawers with stockinet bottoms, worth 75c, for 50c.  
10 dozen Bleached Jeans Drawers, 50c quality, for 25c.  
20 dozen Leather Belts for gents for 25c.  
12 dozen Gents' Boston Garters, worth 50c, for 25c.  
One lot Tecks and Four-in-hand Ties, slightly soiled, on center counter, 15c, worth three times this money.

## Mitts.

Black, all silk, at 15c, real value 25c.  
Black and colored, all silk, at 25c, real value 40c.  
Black and colored, all silk, fine quality, at 40c, real value 60c.  
Beautiful line Chemisettes in plain white and dainty stripes at 25c, worth \$1 each.  
Nice line Ladies' Black Silk Belts, worth \$1.50, for \$1 each.

## Shoes.

Ladies' Button Dongola Boots \$1. for 75c.  
Ladies' Button, Heavy Wear Boot, worth \$1.50, for 75c.  
Ladies' Shoes, worth \$2, for \$1.25.  
Ladies' Shoes, worth \$2.50, for \$1.75.  
Ladies' Shoes, worth \$3, for \$2.  
Genuine Dongola, cloth top, patent tip Boot, at \$1.50, real value \$2.  
Ladies' Blucher, patent leather trimmed, \$1.50, real value \$2.50.  
The best 500 Slipper in Atlanta.  
Ladies' Black Sandals, silk striped top, with beaded bows, French heel, at \$2, good value at \$2.50.  
Ladies' white kid Sandals \$1.75.  
Ladies' Black strap undressed Sandals \$2.00.  
Ladies' tan strap undressed Sandals \$2.00.  
Ladies' gray strap undressed Sandals, bow, \$2.  
Ladies' white canvas kid trimmed Sandals \$2, worth \$1.  
Ladies' tan Oxford undressed Kid \$2.50.  
Ladies' gray Oxford undressed Kid \$2.50.  
Misses' strap Sandals, with buckle and bow in red and black, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00.  
Misses' Oxfords, in red, tan and black, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.

## Ginghams.

Beautiful line of Amoskeag for 50c.  
Nice line of spring Ginghams, sell for 10c, our price 6 1/2c.  
Imported French Ginghams, 15c quality, for 10c a yard.  
Beautiful line of French Ginghams, in quality, for 2c.  
500 yards best prints for 4c.  
500 yards Spring Percales for 6 1/2c.  
500 yards French Percales, 12 1/2c kind, for 7 cents.  
Percales at 5c.

## Corsets.

Ada Corsets this week at 45c. We have a full line of Dr. Warner's, Thompson's, glove-fitting, R. & G. C. B. & J. B. Corsets, which we will sell at cheap prices.  
200 pairs Baby Royal Hose Supporters, worth 15c, at 5c.

-- 37 --

Whitehall Street.

E. M. BASS & CO.

-- 37 --

Whitehall Street.

17 EISEMAN BROS 19

**MEN'S SUITS WORTH FROM \$10 TO \$15 AT \$9.90**

**They Come from Everywhere AFTER GOODLY BARGAINS.**

On Monday we will again sell every suit in the house that has a hint of color in it--grays, browns, drabs, blues, steels and melanges in stripes, checks and plaids, marked from \$10 to \$15, at ---

**\$9.90**

**THEY ARE ALL ONTO OUR \$10, \$12.50 AND \$15 SUITS**

**That we are selling at \$9.90**

**Children's Suits!** DURING THE DAYS IN which this sale will proceed we offer any Worsteds, Cassimere or Cheviot Child's Suit in the house at 20 per cent under marked price. This is a generous discount, and wise parents will profit by the chance. No reservation or hold-backs; everything goes as stated.

**Eiseman Bros.**

WASHINGTON, D. C. ATLANTA, GA. BALTIMORE, MD.  
1047 WHITEHALL ST. 1047 WHITEHALL ST. 1047 WHITEHALL ST.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

No Branch House in the City.



Just One Week Longer!

R. S. CRUTCHER &amp; CO.

Will continue their GREAT REMOVAL SALE. You must come this week if you want

Furniture

of all grades at FACTORY PRICES. \$15,000 worth to go at one-third off to save expense of moving to the big store, 53 Peachtree—Dougherty's old stand—June 1st.

VISIT OUR SLAUGHTER SALE THIS WEEK.

We Cut Prices. † We Cut Prices. † We Cut Prices. † We Cut Prices.

THE NEW Hardware Store

Carry not only a complete line of Hardware, but everything in the House Furnishing line, including Ranges, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers and Ice Shavers. All the Housekeepers in Atlanta are cordially invited to visit the store.

FITTEB-TOMPSON HARDWARE CO.,  
Cor. Broad and Marietta Sts.OLD SPECTACLES—  
Made New.

Frames polished, straightened and repaired—made as good as new. Also lenses ground into your frames to fit the eye, at moderate cost at our factory and salesroom, 12 Whitehall street.

A. K. HAWKES.

BELTS!

STERLING SILVER  
... ONLY \$2. ...A. L. DELKIN CO., Popular Jewelers,  
60 Whitehall.

THE NEW Hardware Store

Carry not only a complete line of Hardware, but everything in the House Furnishing line, including Ranges, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers and Ice Shavers. All the Housekeepers in Atlanta are cordially invited to visit the store.

FITTEB-TOMPSON HARDWARE CO.,  
Cor. Broad and Marietta Sts.

GLOVER'S BOOK STORE.

BASEBALL SUPPLIES,  
HAMMOCKS AND CROQUETS,  
BLANK BOOKS,  
OFFICE SUPPLIES,  
SCHOOL SUPPLIES,  
96 WHITEHALL ST.

Agt. for Wachendorf's Nursery.

THE  
Eley  
ORGAN

LEADS THE WORLD.

A Full Line of

GARLAND  
STOVES  
AND  
RANGES  
The World's BestThe largest stock of Gasoline Stoves and Ranges in the south, from \$3.75 to \$30.  
THOS. KIRK & CO.,  
79 and 81 Peachtree.

Georgia Buggy Co

Are right "in it" when it comes to carriages, farm wagons, buggies. Jump seat Surries, Phaetons, all styles business and pleasure vehicles. We manufacture Harness and can save you big money in our line of work. Prices and goods to suit everybody. Don't forget the place.

THE GEORGIA BUGGY CO.,

29 South Broad and 34 and 36 South Forsyth streets, Atlanta, Ga.

WRITE US  
For Samples of Clothing.

Cads-Neel Co

Atlanta, - - - - Georgia.

L. M. IVES  
FURNITURE,

NEW AND SECOND HAND

Carpets, Stoves, Springs, Mattresses and other household and office goods cheap for cash.  
Bedroom sets, 10 and up; mattresses, 10 and 11; woven wire and link springs, 11 and 12. Remember the place, 55 South Broad street.

L. M. IVES.

An Atlanta Artist's Skill  
Gives Him  
A NATIONAL REPUTATION

"C. W. Motes, of Atlanta, sends us another specimen of his excellent work, totally different from, but as an example of the highest class of photography art in every respect equal to the 'Sisters of Bethany,' noticed some time ago. It is simply a boy, but in composition, suggestion and expression it is as different from and superior to the work of the average photographer as is that of a royal academician to the work of a sign painter. If there were still any questions as to the possibility of producing works of fine art by means of photography, we should want no stronger evidence in favor of the affirmative than is supplied by this beautiful picture."—Chicago Photo-Beacon.

SAVE

...THE...  
DOLLARS!

In your eagerness to save the dollars it is well to consider the wastefulness of paying good money for cheap or shoddy vehicles. It is needlessly wasteful to pay excessive prices for them in these hard times. We think we have hit the happy medium on prices and will give you the best goods at the least possible figures. Before purchasing a vehicle of any description be sure to see H. L. Atwater, manager, No. 407 Forsyth, corner Walton street, Atlanta, Ga. It will be to your interest to do so. HENRY L. ATWATER, Manager.

Hats  
Ribbons  
Flowers  
Feathers

In fact every possible description of Millinery and Millinery material at exceedingly low prices.

Miss Mary Ryan,  
45 WHITEHALL ST.Artistic  
Hairdressing.  
Scientific  
Manicuring.

ELEGANT PARLORS.

COGSWELL,  
73 1-2 Whitehall.  
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**TABERNACLE TALK.**

Where the Georgia Rose is Dreaming.

The following poem is based upon an incident which actually occurred during the late war. The soldier is buried in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga., where his grave will be decorated on the 30th of May: He sleeps beneath a Georgia sky—my hero sleeps today.

And, in his coat of blue, he lies with those who donned the gray.

I wish he slumbered nearer home, where, in the long ago,

We strolled beneath the mellow stars and drank their golden glow;

For thirty summers he has slept through all their sultry gleaming,

Where looms the lonely mountain pine and the Georgia rose is dreaming.

Oh, sadly do I mark the hour, when first the trumpet's call,

Pronounced upon the leafy spring the tragic doom of fall:

The flowers drooped upon the stem, the waters ceased to sing.

The minstrels of the air grew mute and silently took wing.

To where the daisy's golden thread, the forest paths were seaming.

And still her chain lies on the fields where the Georgia rose is dreaming.

I see again the April sun ascend the mournful steep.

As from our midst, in sad adieu, he went away to sleep;

But though he vanished from our looks, he lingered in our love.

And there we thought to cherish him wherever he might rove.

The years have flown, but love remains; my eye-lids still are streaming

Where bends the sweet magnolia bloom and the Georgia rose is dreaming.

I followed him across the fields, with sore and heavy feet.

In camp, along the weary march, by music rendered sweet;

Till, on Atlanta's flaming hills, I saw my hero fall;

And, in the gentle life I loved, I gave my country all—

All save the heart I gave to him in love's fond rapture dreaming.

And which now lies with him asleep where the Georgia rose is dreaming.

In yonder sweet Arcadian realm, unvisited by war,

Where bloom the evergreens of God beneath the morning star,

Where peace, the breath of love divine, dwells in perpetual calm

And foes on earth are friends at last, beneath God's holy palm.

I hope to clasp my hero-lad beyond this world's dark seeming.

But until then my heart must bleed, where the Georgia rose is dreaming.

Ah! Georgia, in her sunny lap, will guard thy ashes well.

And no alarm shall trouble thee, where low her dreamers dwell.

No echoes from the bloody past shall mar thy peaceful rest.

No smoke of battle shroud the sky that bends above thy breast;

And, too, the flag for which you fought shall never cease its streaming.

Nor find a foe in all the fields, where the Georgia rose is dreaming.

God bless our re-united land and speed the joyful day.

When in our love, as in our lap, shall sleep the blue and gray;

When not a lurking thought unkind of prejudice shall tell

Of hidden fires that linger still where friendship ought to dwell,

And love shall glow in every heart from where the snows are gleaming

To where the summer lands are bright and the Georgia rose is dreaming.

—L. L. KNIGHT.

May 19, 1894.

At the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon the exercises will be full of interest. The subject, "Christianity from a Business Man's Standpoint," will be discussed by Mr. W. S. Bell, the president of the association, and Mr. John K. Ottley, the assistant cashier of the American Trust and Banking Company, will conduct the meeting. A special programme of music has been arranged and a large attendance is expected.

Interesting services will also be held at the railroad branch of the association. Rev. C. W. Ward, the pastor of the Sixth Baptist church, will conduct the meeting. This department, which is under the control of Mr. Waggoner, has rapidly grown in popularity, and much good has been accomplished.

A peculiar service will be held at the Walker street Methodist church at the hour of sunrise. The members of the church will begin the day with praise and worship. A wonderful revival has been in progress at this church for several days and several conversions have resulted. There will be a similar service this morning at the Hemphill Avenue mission.

Mr. C. N. Rathbun, the musical director of the approaching Sunday school convention, will hold an important meeting this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. His object is to meet all of the superintendents of the city and to arrange for a general chorus as a special feature of the convention.

The outlook now is that fully 200 delegates will attend the session of the state Sunday school convention. The various Sunday schools in the city today will appoint out the number of delegates to be entertained by each school and secure the necessary homes for them. The meeting of singers at 4:30 p. m. today in the Sunday schoolroom of the First Methodist church will be a large and interesting one. Each Sunday school furnishes two or more of their best singers to constitute a choir to

supply the music for the convention. Atlanta is noted for her fine singers and the various schools are zealous in their determination to sustain Atlanta's reputation. Professor Rathbun, who will be in charge of the music, will exert himself to eclipse all former efforts in this line. In this he will be sustained by the superintendents and members of every Sunday school in Atlanta. It will be the theme of every one of them this morning.

**Baptist.**

Dr. J. B. Hawthorne has returned to the city and will occupy the pulpit of the First Baptist church this morning at 11 o'clock.

Services at the Second Baptist church—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. H. D. Stratton, of Greenville, Ga. Services at night at 8 o'clock, preaching by Rev. H. D. J. Stratton. Young men's prayer meeting every Monday night at 8 o'clock. Regular church prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Young People's Society every Friday night at 8 o'clock.

Central Baptist church, corner West Fair and Peters streets, Dr. W. C. D. D. pastor, preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Young People's society meets at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Ladies' Aid Society meets Monday at 3:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

East Capitol Avenue Baptist church, Dr. A. T. Spaulding, pastor, preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

West End Baptist church, Lee street West End, Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor, preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

**Methodist.**

First Methodist, Rev. John B. Robins pastor, preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Young People's League at 8 p. m. Monday.

Trinity church, Whitehall and Trinity avenue, Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Services and sermon by pastor at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. League meeting Sunday at 7:15 p. m.

Marietta Street Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. R. H. Robb, pastor, preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Merritts Avenue church, Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D.D., and Rev. Peter A. Heard, associate pastors. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Miss Laura Haygood will make a talk to the children at the Kirkwood chapel this morning at 11 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

The Boulevard church, Boulevard corner Houston, Rev. T. R. Kendall pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Captain J. C. Hendrix, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Epworth League meets at 6:45 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

Payne's Memorial church, corner of Hunslett and Luckie streets, Rev. Robert A. Bowman, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.

**PHILOSOPHERS SAY**

There's no eating in heaven. The average head of the culinary department hopes with the philosopher. But, since we must eat to live, let's eat the best. The best is always the cheapest. Our line of groceries is complete and you can always depend on it that they are pure and wholesome. We solicit a share of your patronage. Prices always consistent with quality.

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and at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. C. B. Reynolds, superintendent.

Walker Street Methodist church, Junction Nelson and Walker, Rev. J. H. Eames, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. T. T. Christian and at 7:45 p. m. by the pastor.

Park Street Methodist church, West End, Rev. J. W. Roberts, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Address by Miss Laura Haygood, of China, Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Public invited.

St. James church, Marietta street. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. M. S. Williams, at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. W. E. Mashburn, superintendent.

**Presbyterian.**

First Presbyterian church, Rev. E. H. Barrett, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. E. T. Tamasian. All are invited.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Rev. G. B. Strickler, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m. Professor W. W. Lumpkin, superintendent; Charles D. Montgomery and Charles W. Otley, assistants. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p. m.

The Pryor Street Presbyterian chapel Sunday school will meet at 3 p. m. at the corner of Vassar and Pryor streets. J. W. Selby, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend. Religious services every Sunday and Friday, at 8 p. m.

Edgewood mission will meet at 3 p. m. near Pearl street and Georgia railroad. Services every Sunday and Tuesday at 8 p. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. J. C. Dayton, superintendent; John J. Eagan, assistant.

Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets, Rev. Robert A. Bowman, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.

and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p. m. Sunday school will meet at 9:30 a. m. W. D. Beale, superintendent. All are welcome.

Barnett Presbyterian church, Marietta and Hampton streets, Rev. L. B. Davis, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath schools at 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night at 7:30. Joint prayer meeting of elders and deacons Monday night at 7:30. All are welcome.

Georgia Avenue Presbyterian church, on Georgia avenue, near Capitol avenue, Chalmers Fraser, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Charles G. Eckford, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

**Episcopal.**

Services at St. Luke's cathedral today (Trinity Sunday) will be as follows: Holy communion at 7:30 a. m.; morning prayer, communion and sermon at 11 a. m.; informal prayer and sermon at 5 p. m.; informal brotherhood service and address at 8 p. m. Dr. Barrett will conduct all services, and at the morning service will preach the last series of sermons on belief and faith on the special subject of the trinity. As this is the last Sunday Dr. Barrett will be here before he leaves for Europe and also the last of the brotherhood services until next fall. It is hoped that all who can will attend all services, and that those who have been in the habit of attending them and all visitors and young men who can will come out to the brotherhood service. Seats free. All will be welcome.

**Congregational.**

Central Congregational church, Ellis, near Peachtree street, Rev. R. V. Atkinson, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Young people's meeting at 7 p. m. Midweek lecture and prayer meeting at 8 p. m. Wednesday. Subjects of sermons: Morning—"The Atonement." Evening—"Power of

Individuality." Seats free and all are cordially invited to attend.

**Unitarian.**

Church of Our Father, corner Church and Forsyth streets. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. William Roswell Cole. Subject of sermon: "Paradise Lost and Regained." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. H. M. Currier, superintendent. All are made welcome at these services.

**Lutheran.**

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Forsyth and Garnett streets. Divine service at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. No service at night.

First English Lutheran church—Service at 11 a. m. at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

**Spiritual.**

The First Spiritual church will meet in Knights of Pythias hall, corner of Adams and Forsyth streets, this Sunday night, at 8 o'clock, sharp. Divine services. Music by Professor Davidson's orchestra. Public cordially invited. The members are requested to meet in the hall at 10 o'clock.

**Christian Science.**

Church of Christ (Scientist), second floor of the Grand, Peachtree street. Divine services at 10:30 a. m. and Sunday school at 11:30 a. m. Meeting Wednesday at 11 a. m. for the study of the Bible, and Friday, at 4 p. m., for the study of the International Sunday school lesson. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

First Christian church—Dr. Williamson has returned from his trip to Knoxville, Tenn., and will occupy his pulpit both morning and night. Subject for the morning: "Man's Three-fold Duty" subject for the evening: "Excuses." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. W. S. Bell, superintendent. Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend every service. Seats free. Congregational singing.



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## 24 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 20, 1894.

## The Cuckoos Turned Down.

According to the latest reports the state convention will have to decide the result of the contest in Alabama between the two democratic candidates for the gubernatorial nomination. The democratic voters of the state were pretty evenly divided as between the two candidates, but the contest was carried on with the utmost good feeling.

The cuckoo element in Montgomery was in a frantic condition pretty much all the time, and there were some echoes of this in Georgia, but this had no bearing whatever on the campaign. The cuckoo element merely wanted to make a good impression on its bosses and benefactors in Washington—merely wanted to show that it was earning its pay to the utmost of its humble ability. The democrats of Alabama understood this perfectly well; and so, while the cuckoos in Montgomery were attacking Senator Morgan, and misrepresenting him, the people went straight ahead, giving him and his views their endorsement, and supporting Johnston or Oates as the case might be without regard to the attitude of either of these men toward the financial policy of the administration.

The natural result of this is that no matter which candidate receives the endorsement of the state convention, the party remains solidly united and as harmonious as ever. For while the delegates are nearly evenly divided between Oates and Johnston they are unanimously in favor of Senator Morgan and in favor of his record on the silver question.

The democrats of Alabama are to be congratulated on the fact that they have turned down the cuckoos with such dexterity that the cuckoos themselves are celebrating their defeat. It was, indeed, a beautiful piece of political work, and it will have its effect throughout the south.

Dividing between Oates and Johnston, the democrats of Alabama united on John T. Morgan, thus giving to their financial views the vitality and vigor that belong to a great and conspicuous name in the senate of the United States.

Senator Morgan named the cuckoos, and it is in accord with the eternal fitness of things, as it were, that he should clip their wings and claws in Alabama.

## If the People Want It.

The Hamilton Journal wants to know why it is, if gold has no intrinsic value, that banks are so careful to weigh large quantities and deduct the loss by abrasion. "Why should this be the case," The Hamilton Journal asks, "if the government stamp fixes the value?" Our contemporary puts this question because it believes The Constitution has said that the government stamp fixes the value. But, as a matter of fact, The Constitution has never made any such statement.

What the government does is to say that 23.22 grains of gold shall represent a dollar and that this dollar shall be a full legal tender for all debts public and private. In order that there shall be no mistake about it, the government weighs the gold in its own scales, and affixes to the piece so created into lawful money its own stamp. And it goes further than this. It says to all owners of gold bullion that they can receive in exchange for it \$1 for every 23.22 grains.

But this is not all. In fixing the weight and fineness of a dollar in gold, the government takes a dead piece of bullion that is not money and that cannot perform the functions of money, and imparts to it by law the quality that makes it exchangeable for all other commodities and for all debts public and private. In other words, the government imparts to the dead piece of bullion the qualities that give it nearly all the value it possesses.

"Our earliest conceptions of money," says The Hamilton Journal, "have been something of intrinsic value." As a rule men distrust their earliest conceptions as they grow older, and sometimes discard them entirely. If our contemporary will look into the real meaning of the term "intrinsic" he will find that it is absurd to associate it with value. All the value that gold possesses as money is its exchangeable value. If it cannot be exchanged for all other commodities that are exchangeable, then it begins to lose its value. It is exchangeable for all other articles because the government has given it the function of legal tender money, and so long as the mints are open to its free and unlimited coinage, its mint value as money is imparted to the bullion. In the shape of bars, this

bullion is frequently employed in international transactions, for there is no such thing as international money.

"From a schoolboy," says our contemporary, "we have been taught to look only upon gold and silver as money." That is a pretty good idea to hold to, although it is certain that whatever performs the money function is money. Gold and silver are sufficient for our people, provided they can have both coined into standard money. Gold is the only money basis we have now, and our gold stock is going abroad very rapidly with nothing to take its place. All this makes gold more valuable. We have contracted our money basis by more than one-half, and now the volume of circulation is contracting.

It is true we have no "depreciated money," but we have what is infinitely worse—depreciated cotton, depreciated wheat, depreciated labor, depreciated profits of every description, and a paralysis of general trade and business that has never before been witnessed in this republic.

But the remedy is with the people. By united action in behalf of democratic principles they can change the situation whenever they grow weary of it. They can demand the free coinage of silver and get it, or they can endorse what they have already got—the single gold standard that Wall Street influences have forced upon the country.

## Colonel Cockerill on the Exposition.

Colonel Cockerill's second exposition editorial in The New York Morning Advertiser is as patriotic and public-spirited as his former article. The Advertiser says:

A committee of citizens of Atlanta and other southern cities visiting Washington for the purpose of impressing upon congress the importance of extending some aid to the great exposition which it is proposed to hold in Atlanta next autumn.

It is to be hoped that congress will look with favor upon this application. The Atlanta exposition will be a true and genuine manifestation of southern industry, progress and aspiration. It will embrace every feature of southern enterprise and every class in the south will be identified with it. One of its special features will be a building erected by negro freemen and filled with the products of their hands, agricultural and mechanical.

While sectional in one sense, this exhibit will be thoroughly national. It will be visited by hundreds of thousands of northern people, who will learn something of the resources of the south and the capabilities of that portion of the union. The good that will be done will be incalculable. In educational work of this kind there can only be the broadest and noblest sentiment.

If congress could extend aid to the world's fair in Chicago upon the broad principle of public good, it certainly can extend a helping hand to the great southern exposition which Atlanta is preparing to inaugurate. Let congress show a kindly and liberal spirit in this matter.

Our contemporary is mistaken in supposing that our exposition will be sectional, even in one sense. It will be national and international. The resources and products of every section of the union will be shown side by side with exhibits from the Spanish-American countries.

The south will reap less immediate profit from the exposition than the north and west, but in the near future we shall get our fair share of the trade of the countries south of us.

Colonel Cockerill is on the right line. He is a genuine American in matters of business, and does not mix it with politics. We believe that he will work as hard for southern development as he works against us in politics, and that is saying a good deal.

## Cannot Deliver the Goods.

The remarkable editorial in The Carroll County Times, the other day, giving the editor's reasons for abandoning Colonel Atkinson and going over to General Evans, deserves a word or two of comment.

It seems that The Times supported Colonel Atkinson because it had been led to believe that he would benefit Carroll and that congressional and judicial district. The Times says:

It was represented to us that it was necessary that Carroll should go for him, if we ever expected Carroll to get anything. We were told that Mr. Atkinson, if elected, would go for Carroll. It was upon this that we finally agreed to support him. At the same time such trading was obnoxious to us, but knowing that modern politics demanded trades, we traded. At the Times came out endorsing Mr. Atkinson, we learned that such a trade would not receive the endorsement of the man whom we intended to help, and that he spurned all such trades with the contempt they deserved. After learning this, The Times for several issues did not contain a single line in reference to either candidate, and we intended to let the matter go by default. But when one of Coweta's papers said that it was too early for Carroll to ask for office and the other paper sanctioned it by not saying yes or nay, we felt, under the circumstances, that a sharp trick had been worked on us in order to give Mr. Atkinson Carroll county.

We are now confident that Mr. Atkinson cannot control Carroll's action either way; yet, we believe that pledges have been made with all other counties in the same manner as was represented to be made with Carroll.

Having satisfied itself that Colonel Atkinson cannot deliver the goods, The Times drops him and comes out for General Evans.

It strikes us that the democrats of Carroll need not worry themselves about Coweta. The truth is, Colonel Atkinson's influence in Coweta is not so overwhelming and absolute as to put him in a position that will enable him to injure Carroll's congressional candidate or Muscogee's candidate. The good people of Carroll may rest assured that their preference for General Evans will not cause either their political interests or their local candidates to be destroyed by the withering blight of Colonel Atkinson's displeasure. He cannot deliver the goods which he is said to have promised. He has no ownership nor control over the goods. Coweta will speak for herself.

## An Unjust Law.

New York's compulsory education law goes into effect immediately, and already a serious problem is presented. The bill requires parents to send children of certain ages to a public, private or parochial school so many months in the year. If parents fail to obey this law it is made the duty of the officers to arrest them and carry them before a

magistrate who will impose a fine of \$50.

Now, the public schools in the state of New York are not numerous enough to accommodate all the children, and those who are left out must be sent under the law to private or parochial schools, where their parents must pay for their tuition. This will be a tremendous hardship upon poor parents. In these hard times it is a monstrous injustice to take poor people who are out of work and fine them \$50 because, on account of poverty, they cannot pay for the tuition of their children.

The ruling classes in New York may call this civilization and progress, but it is an oppressive, unjust and inhuman policy. If the law is enforced New York will have to send hundreds of thousands of honest poor people to jail.

The law is so unjust and obnoxious that it will cause a revolution in public sentiment, and the statute will have to be modified or repealed. The fact is we have no more right to make education compulsory than we have to make it a penal offense not to learn a trade or a profession.

## What Caused the Panic.

Under this head The Wilmington Messenger has a notable editorial in which the real cause of the recent panic is pointed out.

Our contemporary reminds its readers that when the silver bill was last year Mr. Cleveland and his followers assured the country that all would be well when congress repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month was alleged to be the cause of all our woes.

The goldbug newspapers followed suit and swore that this great country with its vast wealth and resources was in danger of being ruined forever by the purchase of this trifling amount of silver each month, although every citizen of common sense must know that we could afford to dump that sum into the sea every month, and never feel the loss, if we stopped congressional extravagances and the pension frauds.

What really caused the panic? It was not silver. The Messenger says:

The truth about the whole scheme known to those outside of the inner, sacred circle who manipulated the movement and set in motion the cause or causes. The prostration of the country—the low prices of staples and commodities—the bankers' panic movement. These were the results of the high protective tariff under which the tens of millions of Americans have been robbed and injured for the benefit of a handful of plutocrats. Every man's movement followed and precipitated a financial storm that came well nigh ruining everything.

But how can such a statement be justified? We answer that the whole scheme was planned and executed by bankers. They issued a private and confidential circular, the object of which was to combine all the banks in the country, to control legislation, to control the currency, to control the prices of staples and commodities, to control the movement of the goldbug movement, and the country mourns and groans at this day over the success of their nefarious, dangerous, wide-sweeping plans. Banks sent a part of their money to Washington and took the bonds held there for their security.

The referendum, an Iowa newspaper, thus discussed the "bankers' panic bulletin" of March 12, 1893:

In this unreserved charge we do not expect the national bankers of Mt. Pleasant. They are part and parcel of the foul conspiracy to demonize silver, and did, at the command of the National Bankers' Association, raise a large amount of their circulation to help precipitate the panic that was falsely attributed to an oversupply of silver. One of these banks alone sent \$25,000 of its money to Washington and took the bonds held there for its security. The other bank probably did the same. And this was done when our business men were pleading with them for money to save them from bankruptcy, offering the best security unquestioned by the banks. One of these banks is recognized as a democratic institution, the other as republican, and a representative from each of them went to get among our business men and prominent citizens, and solicited them to sign a petition to congress to repeal the purchase clause of the Sherman law. They represented to those they asked to sign the infamous document that they were saving the hard times and panic, when they knew it was false, for with their own hands they had helped to produce the money stringency by withdrawing their circulation. They were on the lookout for a large sum of money in Mt. Pleasant and every farmer in Henry county, every producer and consumer, every citizen, in fact, except the taker of usury, has these same home banks to thank for a large part of this local depression.

The Messenger goes on to say that there were three circulars. One was issued by an agent of the London capitalists to the New York capitalists in 1893. It was known as the "Hazard Circular." A second one was issued by New York bankers, but was not dated. It is known as the "Banks' Circular." The third was dated March 12, 1893, and was issued by the Bankers' Association to the national banks. This was called "The Panic Circular." These documents did their work. They caused the panic, and the purchasing clause of the Sherman act had no more to do with it than the Greek alphabet.

The Messenger is one of the ablest and most conservative of southern democratic newspapers, and it is not in the habit of making charges that cannot be substantiated.

## Partisanship and the News.

The theory of the cuckoos that a democratic newspaper, in order to display its democracy, ought to suppress the news, garble the reports of conventions and employ other intolerant methods to be little its political opponents, is neither better nor worse than their other theory that the democratic party ought to suppress its views and sacrifice its principles in order to conform to the opinions of those whom it has selected as temporary leaders.

The Constitution never has been and never will be driven to the expedient of suppressing the news or distorting it in order to make an exhibition of its democracy. It will be ready to engage in such a performance as this only when it falls so far under the influence of political bossism as to undertake to prove that John Sherman's financial views represent sound democratic doctrine. And, whenever The Constitution feels that it is under the necessity of lampooning or misrepresenting the proceedings of a

body of respectable and responsible Georgians in convention assembled, in order to convince its readers that it is true to democratic principles, it will know that the hour has come for it to accept a humble position as the tool and mouthpiece of some clique or cabal whose interests run counter to those of the people. That hour will never come.

The duty that The Constitution and all other democratic newspapers owe to their party is to faithfully expound the principles of democracy, to insist that measures are more important than men, and to urge those who have been honored by the democratic masses to keep the faith. The duty that The Constitution and all other newspapers owe to the people is to print the news as fairly and as impartially as possible.

That is the only rule by which a newspaper can keep good faith with its party and with the people. It is the rule The Constitution adopted long ago, and that is the reason the people look to it for the news.

## Falsely Hits It Again.

Professor Falb, of Vienna, has been remarkably successful in his earthquake and weather predictions this year.

As far back as January the professor published a forecast in which he said that earthquakes would occur in Greece and certain other countries in April and May. The shocks came on the very days named in the prediction, one of them being possibly five hours behind time.

May 19th figures in the Austrian scientist's list of critical days for the present year, and among the disturbances predicted for it were included cyclones, heavy gales and other abnormalities, with possibly an earthquake somewhere.

The professor will claim that his calamities are practically on time. The violent earthquake shock in the Caucasus and the smaller one in Scotland within the past few days will be counted in, and certainly our weather on the 19th was stormy enough to satisfy Falb's followers.

It now remains to be seen whether he is right in his prediction that a tidal wave will overwhelm New-York in July or August.

Perhaps we should have pleasant weather if the tariff bill were promptly passed.

It is a very serious addition to the political situation when we have January temperature in May. Let's carry out the democratic platform and thus provide for pleasant weather.

Maybe John Sherman has started on a southern tour to receive an ovation from the cuckoos. Something has hit the thermometer a diff.

When the democratic clock in Alabama struck for John T. Morgan the cuckoos had to go to the back door.

The hand-fed patronage heeled in Alabama made a great display of vivacity, but that was all. The victory was with the people who sent their greetings to the party at large in the shape of a unanimous endorsement of Senator Morgan.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Paul Bouget, the author of "Cosmopolis," will have two chapters on Georgia and Florida in his new book.

Baltimore is still agitating the question of a ship canal across the Maryland and Delaware peninsulas to shorten her route to the sea 200 miles. It is urged that the canal should be 100 feet wide and carry twenty-seven feet of water throughout. The existing Chesapeake and Delaware canal, connecting the heads of the bays, is one of the deepest canals in the country, and it shortens the water route from Philadelphia to Baltimore by at least 250 miles.

One hears an echo of hard times among the people lately returned from the winter resorts of Florida. There are complaints of exorbitant charges at hotels, and of the determination of everybody in Florida towns to pluck the northern stranger. "Our season is short and we have to make the most of it," is the explanation at St. Augustine. "What do you do in the summer and autumn?" asked a visitor. "Oh, nothing," was the reply; "just wait for you folks to come back."

## GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Cedarstown Standard says of Hon. R. W. Everett:

"Every day the situation in congressional politics grows more interesting. And it seems that Hon. R. W. Everett, the loyal democrat and distinguished citizen of Polk, will be in the race for the democratic nomination. A Standard man interviewed the colored man on the political situation and plied him this pointed question: 'You are a candidate this time and should be elected to congress, will you be in the race for reelection two years from now?'"

"I only want justice done me," said Colonel Everett, "and if I had been returned to congress then I would have been satisfied to retire to private life. I infinitely prefer my home and the quietude of my family to the turmoil and vexations of politics. That was my feeling then, and still more so is it now. If I should be chosen this time to represent the seventh, showing me that the people of my district did not mean really to repudiate an honest effort from their representative to do his duty and serve them acceptably, I would at the end of the two years make no claim upon the democracy, nor would I stand in the way of any other deserving democrat who might prefer, and who aspired to represent them in congress."

The Danesville Monitor wants to know what has become of the democratic executive committee of the eighth congressional district. It says:

"The Monitor is of the opinion that the committee should be called together and a day set for the convention. The counties are beginning to act and the voters desire to elect delegates to the state and district conventions on the same day. Mr. Lawson seems to be the only announced candidate, and it may be that he will not have opposition, as it is getting late in the campaign."

The Cuthbert Liberal-Enterprise says:

"The candidacy of Mr. J. B. Bussey for the state senate is meeting with approval all over the district. Terrell and Clay have signified their willingness to accept Randolph's choice, and Mr. Bussey is almost certain to be our next senator, as old Randolph is solid for him."

Atlanta correspondence Hartwell Sun: "Among the candidates for judge there is one in the Ocmulgee circuit who is one of the ablest lawyers in that circuit. I refer to Senator Frank Chambers, of Irwinton. When a state senator Colonel Chambers was one of the leading members of that body. He is a man not only of great legal ability, but is a high-toned, honorable gentleman, and if elected would make a just judge, who would adorn this office."

The Dahlgren Nugget says that Hon. W. A. Carters is making a winning race for solicitor general.

Mr. J. M. Stanley is out for the democratic nomination to the legislature from Hancock.

Captain T. C. Williams has been mentioned as a candidate for the legislature from Jackson county.

## A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

## Rhymes of Spring Weather.

Yesterday the dais swooned  
 From the heat;  
 Yesterday the birds were tuned—  
 Singing sweet!

But pile on the coal, dear Molly!  
 And keep up the fires today!  
 For the blizzard's come  
 With a big bass drum.

And hurrah for the blizzard, I say!  
 Yesterday the blazing sun  
 Shone like glass;  
 Boiled the rivers on the run—  
 Scorching the grass!

But pile on the coal, dear Molly!  
 And keep up the fires today!  
 For the cold winds whine.  
 (I'll take sugar in mine!)

And hurrah for the blizzard, I say!  
 Blow, wind, from out the south!  
 (It seems to me this air is kind of chilly?)  
 The softest rose leaves to my lady's mouth.

(Can that be ice upon that lovely lip?)  
 Shine sun, with warmest beams!  
 (The signal office says a change is coming.)  
 And light the dim land where my lady dreams!

(Far off I think I hear the blizzard humming!)  
 Spring! wreath your loveliest flowers  
 (Full forty miles, at least, that wind is blowing.)  
 To crown the Queen of all this world of ours!

(If I'm not crazy, it is surely snowing!)  
 (Hang queens and aces—all!)  
 A fellow tries to write a springtime sonnet.  
 And, by the gods! you hear a blizzard squall!

(And every line has frost and snow upon it!)  
 —F. L. S.

The select literary people of the north are now so busy forming "literary clubs" they have little time to devote to writing. There is, therefore, some hope that the country will yet pull through.

## A Great Scheme.

"Where shall I put this patent medicine advertisement?"  
 "Under the poetry."

"What's that?"  
 "Read the poem, get sick, take the medicine—all serene; saw the 'a' in our paper!"

Fifteen poems on summertime in Georgia were nipped in the bud yesterday. The poets penned them with coats off and sleeves rolled up, but they had icicles on them, and wore overcoats when they got to press.

## Our May Blizzards.

And now, the sad thermometer  
 A torrid climate seeks;  
 The lizard in his blanket wraps.  
 "Blow, wind, and crack your cheeks!"

This is delightful weather for plagues—gives a fellow a fine opportunity to dance and keep warm.

## It Didn't Sound Right.

"Is it possible the colonel is running for office?"  
 "No; hasn't run since the war!"

When Editor Cockerill establishes that corn meal mill at Niagara Falls, Georgia will cross over and break bread with him.

## To the Signal Service Man.

O Signal Service officer!  
 Of you the poets brag;  
 They write an ode to Winter—  
 You hoist the sun-stroke flag!

And then they turn about and write  
 Of summer's burning breath;  
 And they call the cold blizzards  
 And they calmly freeze to death!

Atlanta has no superior as a winter resort. Even in the balmy month of May, when the sun is blizzarding the people of the north, our roses have a beautiful fringe of ice.

## Froze Up More!

Their merry melting notes;  
 They're sitting still, with folded wing  
 And buttoned overcoats.

Mr. L. P. Hills, author of "When Patti Sang," has recently received from the great diva a letter dated from Craik-y-nos castle, in which she says that all her delights, both in America and England, are concentrated in the dainty little souvenir.

An equally complimentary letter from Madame Diaz, of Mexico, shows that the little booklet is receiving attention in high places.

## His Last Resort.

"Smith failed as an author?"  
 "Completely."

"Nothing in him?"  
 "Not a thing!"

"What's he doing now?"  
 "Editing a magazine!"

Hamlin Garland continues to advise young authors to stick to the soil, but plowing is hard work, and the authors are in mortal fear that the soil will stick to them.

A paragraph in a western exchange reads as follows:

"The press convention which met in Atlanta, Ga., recently, enjoyed a genuine Georgian barbeque at a beautiful mountain town."

That is the way the intelligent western exchange editor gets mixed up on "Brunswick stein" and "barbecue!" He just lathers it on!

Mr. Charles J. Bayne, of The Augusta Chronicle, recently responded to the toast of "The Fraternal Press," at the Royal Arcanum banquet in that city. His remarks on that occasion made pleasant reading.

"The Press" is a hackneyed subject, but Mr. Bayne invested it with much that was new and refreshing.

The fourth installment of Colonel Henry Clay Fairman's story, "The Third World," in The Sunny South, confirms its readers in the opinion that there has arisen in the south a writer who is the rival of H. Rider Haggard and Jules Verne.

Polk Miller, the original Virginia humorist, came up to the editorial floor yesterday to shake hands and swap stories. Miller is the humorist the country has been looking for. There is nothing made-up or affected about him; he is simple, sincere and wholehearted in every thing he does. There is a live "nigger" hidden somewhere in Polk Miller's banjo, and you look to see him jump out and go to dancing when Miller strikes a string.

The New York Independent publishes a very pretty poem from the pen of Robert Lowmeyer, of Dalton. It is called "Up to the Realm!"

"Up to the realm where she doth reign,  
 Unto its utmost holy height,  
 Through all the muse's dear domain,  
 The poet's path is one of light."

"But if the way were bleak and long,  
 And from the night no friendly spark,  
 To see her face—O child of song,  
 Who would not leap into the dark?"

## THE "SNAP" IN OCONEE.

Jackson Herald: The people will not submit to such high-handed political chicanery and robbery. Oconee county is for General Evans, and those who proceeded to instruct delegates to Atkinson, knew it. Let's have no more such tricks, but give the people a chance to express their preference through primaries.

to the voters of the county as it was to the people of the state, as no mention was made that Oconee would act on that day.

Dawson News: "The men who control" surely had things in the swing in Oconee and Clinch counties. It is a fact that Atkinson has not carried a single county where the polls were opened at all the precincts and the people given an opportunity to vote.

## ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The Jersey City, Ga., correspondent of The Carroll County Times writes to that paper as follows:

"From the present indications the prospects look rather dark for Mr. Atkinson. General Evans's friends are confident that he is gaining ground daily, and his walk over is without a doubt a sure certainty. Billie, on the other hand, is in an almost hopeless condition, his lines are broken, his scattering men are demolished and defeat is staring him square in the face. He is already beginning to stagger and is weakening. But when the batteries open up on the 25th of May the broadside he will receive from the Evans guns will be the stunning blow of a politician and the death of a representative of the old and ambitious politician. How your horn louder, Billy, you are getting in the rear. General Evans has set his head to be Georgia's next governor, and as he is decided by the choice of the people, he's got the coon and gone!"

The Carroll County Times has the following, editorially:

"Now, considering all things equal as between General Evans and Colonel Atkinson in point of ability, which is not in controversy, how any one who ever had at heart the love and respect of the lost cause can ignore this representative of the old and ambitious politician. How your horn louder, Billy, you are getting in the rear. General Evans has set his head to be Georgia's next governor, and as he is decided by the choice of the people, he's got the coon and gone!"

Says The Cartersville Courier-American: "We trust that Mr. Atkinson will not while he protects to ride her along, being reminded by his peculiar tactics of that old banjo ditty, a stanza of which goes something like this:







**American Sugar the Most Vulnerable on  
the Stock List—The Railroad List  
Practically Unchanged.**

[illegible][illegible]

**Chicago Gosimp.**  
By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager—Closing Cables—Liverpool—Spot wheat, unchanged; futures, firm and @14d. up. Spot corn, unchanged; futures, firm and 1d. up.

—  
Exports from both coasts for the week of wheat and flour, 34,000 bushels, against 1,800,000 the week before.

—  
Total clearances yesterday—Wheat, 131,577 bushels; flour, 46,000 barrels; corn, 128,000 bushels.

—  
The newspapers are filled with crop damages, and higher cables will be the business capital for Monday.

—  
The fellows who have been selling wheat short the last few days will need ladders to get out.

—  
Estimated receipts of hogs next week, 125,000.

—  
The Cincinnati Prices Current says: "The

**J. M. WOOLLEY**, D.D., solicitor at law, has particular attention given to cases involving wills, estates and probate.  
B.M. WOOLLEY, M.D.,  
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

**Announcement.**

Atlanta, Ga., May 12, '94-I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the state senate from the thirty-fifth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Clayton, Cobb and Fulton and respectfully solicit the friendly consideration of voters of the district.

W. H. VENABLE.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**  
 While you can get a bargain. Real estate agents are not the only ones who can help you. For SALE—Organ at \$30, cost \$50. No. 12 Piedmont avenue.

**LOST.**  
 LOST—black fur cape, on Wednesday night between Oakland cemetery and the city. Return to the advertiser and receive reward.

**LOST.**  
 LOST—black setter, six owner's name on collar; return to \$5 South Pryor street.

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**FOR SALE—Real Estate**

**FOR SALE**—Real estate: a man gave me the best place in the city, the best of the city and the best of the city. I will give it to you for \$100.00. Same lot sold in '92 for \$500.00. H. A. Mount, 1111 N. 1st St., Phone 232.

**FOR SALE**—20 acres of land three and a half miles from union depot: one-third wooded, one-third cleared, one-third in corn. Will sell to the property. Price, \$125 per acre. Who can beat it? Osborn & Forrester, 1111 N. 1st St., Phone 232.

**ST. CHARLES AVENUE**—House, 8 rooms, besides dressing, bath and storerooms, with a cold water supply, electric lights, finished, with oak mantles, tile floors, speaking tubes, electric bells, complete kitchen outfit, including refrigerator, and tile, walks, shade trees, fine lawn house, everything new and first-class, lot 5530 feet, beautiful view of city and neighborhood. Take Ponca de Leon car to the corner of 11th and St. Charles on easy terms. Also vacant lots for sale on Kings & Averil, 41 North Broad.

**FOR SALE**—Beautiful 3-room cottage, seven-room house, both on 11th St. and Ave. Cost \$750, present price \$400. Address 1015 N. Austin, G. H. Hoff.

**FOR SALE**—A nice new \$500 cottage in Edgewood, payable monthly; half block of electric car; choicest location. Address 1015 N. Austin, G. H. Hoff.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—The handsome 8-room residence on Linden avenue, near 10th street, is a fine home. It has a small place as cash payment. Inquire at the Globe-Telegraph office, 5 East Alabama street.

**WEST END BARGAINS**—Handsome new home, seven rooms and floored attic; oak floors, conveniences, central heating, shade; close to Gordon street, only \$3,000 on payments. C. R. Haskins, 41 North Broad.

**WEST END, People's street, best part 60x 50 ft.** In front; \$1,000. Haskins, 41 North Broad.

**FOR SALE**—New 8-room home, besides reception hall and servant's room; north of 10th street, near 10th street, on a fine building, within one block of three electric cars, and near the new city hall and new metanets, electric bells and natural wood finish throughout. **Apply 388 Auburn avenue, or room 814 West Alabama street.**

**AN IDEAL** 7-room house on Capitol avenue, near 10th street, with a fine lawn, electric bells and lights, cabinet metanets, a clubhouse that can be bought, if sold for cash, for \$1,000. It is a fine home, cheaper than rent; if you want a bargain call and let us show it to you. **Mallard and Co., 5 East Alabama street.**

**FOR SALE**—Great bargain in 100 acres in

Fulton county, near Atlanta: only \$1,250.00 for the lot. Call Warren Howard, real estate agent, 27 Old Capital.

3-ROOM cottage for sale: will take horse and buggy part payment. Globe Ten Pin Alley, East Alabama street.

FOR SALE—4-r. cottage, also vacant lot: will take piano or furniture in part payment. Call Globe Ten Pin Alley, East Alabama street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Small fruit, nut and vegetable garden, near the finest colleges in Georgia; also wanted a position by young man, a No. 1 milkster. Call Mr. H. H. Smith, 27 Old Capital.

TO EXCHANGE—Some city property for some country farms near Atlanta. J. Henry Smith.

**D. Morrison, 42 East Hunter.**

2 VERY DESIRABLE building lots, high and nicely located, one on Washington street, the other on Washington and 12th street. The Washington front alone is worth more than I'm asking this week. Call D. Morrison, 42 East Hunter.

NEW 3-R. H., on nice high lot, 50x85, in a strictly white neighborhood. To show the street, call this week. Offer with for \$2,000. I'll sell this nice little home on a cash payment of \$50, balance \$2 per month, for

**F-R. H. AND HALL**, east front, on a nice lot 50x114, on Pearl street. This little lot is in a choice neighborhood and has a fine view of the good well of water on the back veranda; in fact it is an ideal home for a family. Would you like to see the following easy terms: \$50 cash and \$15 or \$25 per month and at the low price of \$250.

**MONEY** to loan at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

**F-R. H. O.**, A NICE corner lot on East street, near the corner of Pearl street, has bargains, being worth \$3,000, but the owner wants to get out of town, so if you will sell at once, \$1,000 can be made. If you will sell at once, \$500 cash and the balance \$25 per month and at the low price of \$2,500. If you will sell at once, \$1,000 cash and the balance as paid; price this week only \$2,500.

**THE PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION** last week did some good work on the subject of bettering the lot of the poor, but what the reader ought to do is to buy a copy of the People's Party, the easy payment plan that will benefit himself and family. Remember that D. Morrison is at East Hunter street, headquarters.

**FOR RENT**

5-r. h., Richardson street, modern ..... \$16 00  
5-r. h., Grant street, modern ..... 10 00  
5-r. h., Broyles street ..... 10 00  
5-r. h., Grant street, modern ..... 10 00  
5-r. h., Larkin street ..... 12 50

S. R. h., Luckie street, gas. . . . . \$20 00  
 S. R. h., Luckie street, gas. . . . . 19 00  
 S. R. h., Rugg street, West End. . . . 16 00  
 S. R. h., Summit avenue, water. . . . 12 50  
 Call and see our list. D. Morrison, 47  
 East Hunter street. Telephone 754.

**Geo. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad St.**

1 STORE AND S. R. H., CORNER LOT,  
 70x77, belgian block on both streets, within  
 three-quarter mile of center, very cheap.  
 4-room house and 2-room house, lot 62x12,  
 modern and stylish, very cheap.  
 15 acres, house, barn; three acres in fine  
 fruit; just four miles from the Kimball  
 place, very cheap.  
 Wallace station on G. C. & N. R. R. \$700.  
 2000 acres 21 miles from Atlanta on the G. C.  
 & N. R. R., 1000 acres in fine fruit, 1000  
 acres in corn land, about 175 acres in high state of  
 cultivation, very cheap.  
 1000 acres, land; plenty timber; will take part pay in  
 title property. This is a fine farm, \$6,000.  
 22 1000-acre house, water, 1000 acres, 50 acres in  
 fruit, four miles out; running water; sand land,  
 at a bargain; \$50 per acre.  
 1000-acre house, water, 1000 acres, very cheap,  
 \$150.  
 1000-acre house, rawson street, close in,  
 very nice home, \$5,000.  
 2-room house, Fowler street, very nice,  
 \$2,500.

**FOR SALE—Machinery.**  
H. W. CRAMER & CO, 556 Marietta street,  
Atlanta, Ga. need no introduction as a  
machinery, repair and sell machinery on com-  
mission.

**WILL OFFER FOR SALE at a sacrifice the**  
following second-hand machinery in first-  
class condition: No. 1 "Egan" swing cut  
saw, 24-inch diameter, 12-horse power, 12-  
inch hand planer and jointer, No. 1  
"Egan" screw saw, No. 2 "Egan" single  
flange saw, 24-inch diameter, 12-horse  
power, "Egan" Europe planer and smoother,  
"Egan" carving machine, "Egan" moulder,  
saw, "Egan" double spindle sander, 24-  
inch diameter, 12-horse power, "Egan" 24-  
inch shaving exhaust fan, 24-inch verti-  
cating fan, sawmill, complete, will cut  
12-inch logs, 12-horse power, 12-inch  
planer, single machine brick machines,  
No. 10 H. P. engine, 70 H. P. boiler, 10 H. P.  
engine and boiler, 6 H. P. boiler, 6 H. P.  
engine and boiler, 12-horse power boiler,  
mounted on wheels; large quantity of  
lumber, including 100,000 feet of  
large trimstall, originally cost \$10,000, can  
be bought for \$500; must be sold. Will  
exchange some of the above machinery  
for first-class lumber. If you want to  
exchange or buy any of the above ma-  
chinery, it will pay you to consult us.

**Georgia Equipment Company, 29 and 40  
Coble Building.**

**FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.**

**KE WILL BUY** fine \$65 LeFevre breech-  
loading, .30-06, Remington, 438  
gauge, used one season; good condition;  
also one six-months-old, well bred Irish  
setter pup. Address Gunn and Dog, care  
Constitution.

**FOR SALE—Very fine, powerful French  
field-guns, cost \$200, for \$10; privilege ex-  
tending to 1917.** Address Huntington, 438  
Main, Cincinnati, O.

**FOR SALE—25 pair second-hand turkey  
chickens.** Address Huntington office.

**WE HAVE a second-hand Longley's Times  
Mailing machine, which we will sell at a bar-  
gain.** Call or Address Constitution Pub-  
lishing Company.

**LADIES' COLUMN.**

**STERLING SILVER** wedding presents—  
Comb and brush set, \$14.75; pair of salts,  
spoons and pair of peppers, \$16; olive fork  
and spoon for each, \$1.50; pair of salt and  
spoon and cream ladle, \$1, etc. Prices  
lowest. **W. & Co.,** 100 N. 2d St.

**FLY SCREENS**—Best made by Julie &  
Thomas, green, black or pearl wire, \$1  
N. Hunter. Telephone 1947.











